

a valuable gold watch several days
unbalanced her mind.

"With a genial smile, Kullack replied:
"Why the other day you asked me after
dinner to make a little music for you, and
now I ask you to mend these boots for me.
Each to his trade."—Musikzeitung.

OR, LOVE'S UNERRING CHOICE.

CHAPTER II.

"**AFTER LONG YEARS.**"

Set in the night, spreading lawns and
scented meadows, upwelling the
wind-swept Thames, half-way between
Windsor and Henly, stands Markham
place, the seat of the De la Motte
family in the possession of the past hundred
years. Mark DeLorraine's great uncle,
James DeLorraine, having bought the
place, which he erected, and the house
of Sir John Herbert, whose ancestors he
succeeded him from Edward VI., it having
been the property of the noble lands of
King Hal at the dissolution, and he had
of his own use and benefit. Tradition
affirmed that since this act of sacrilege, the
house of DeLorraine had never
descended in a direct line from him, but
on Elizabethan dwelling-house had
passed, would round the remains of the old
Abbey, and the presence of the "Virgin Queen," her-

dame! calculated to turn the heads of most
of the male population of that neighborhood
was also the subject of the fact. She was
dividing her attention between the
berries on her lap and a gentleman who
stood by her, and it truth must be spoken,
the young man was not so much in love
with the count measure of devotion as with
her lovely smiles. But the attention of
the young man's worth was differently engaged.
While he stole his glances at the
countess and listened to her gay remarks, his
deep gray eyes were watching Hilks and
her sister, who were seated near the
young man possessed his soul. He re-
marked Hilks's downcast looks and lovely
features, and he thought that the
lawyer have given up the claim, worldly
as he was, and he would like to
move her too. Unfortunately for himself,
if there was one person in all the world
who could have been so much in love with
the cold, worldly man in whom her father
put such abundant trust. And yet Nigel
DeLorraine, who was in many women
admired and some had loved, was

It was not until Wentworth had been thirty-four hours at home that he thought of the will, intending to destroy it. When he discovered its absence he became amazed with disappointment and fear. Had he been deceived? or dropped it en route to the railroad?

One thing was certain—it was gone and now was in somebody's possession. He was confined to his chambers and unable

themselves. Turkeys do not always select wisely the best resting place for the night, and are sometimes surprised by a sudden attack and annoy-

Economical Use of Skimmed Milk on the Farm.

themselves. Turkeys do not always select wisely the best resting place for the night, and are sometimes surprised by a sudden attack and annoy-

There is one point that should be noted.

With nearly all the crops the next two months work will practically decrease.

rock and splintered. No, it was all right ; and in a moment more he was safe, and sweeping down into the timber.

The Remarkable Ride of a Young Eng.

rock and splintered. No, it was all right ; and in a moment more he was safe, and sweeping down into the timber.

eight Spanish, six Japanese, five American, two Egyptian, two Portuguese and two

There are some interesting points:

rench, seventy-eight Austrian, sixty-three Italian, forty-one Norwegian, thirty-five Russian, thirty-three Turkish, twenty-eight Spanish, six Japanese, five American.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

The Toronto World of Monday last indulges in a violent tirade against the Bible, churches and ministers, and proclaims itself superior to all these. It says:—"The leading members of the Presbyterian and Methodist clergy of Toronto alternately denounce and pity those of us who refuse to believe as they do in regard to even such a minor matter as Sabbath observance. We can produce the highest authority to prove that with the New Testament the reign of Moses came to an end and his Sabbathian laws lost their force. The misguided clergymen of these denominations, however, refuse to allow us to live consistently with our honest convictions, and impose upon us such restrictions as harmonize with their own pessimistic and superstitious distortion of the truth. It is galling to think that men whose minds have been stunted by the theological compass have the power, for the time being, of regulating the lives of those who can see above them, and beyond them, and through them. But this seems to be a natural and well-recognized historical process. Ignorance and Error and superstition relinquish their grip only after a death struggle. We no longer, however, we defy the biggest monopoly. We no longer, however, we challenge it. We will defeat it."

No doubt after reading such a distribute, the clergy will feel that they have been utterly squelched, and will not dare oppose the World in its desire to do away with the Sabbath, and make it like any other day of the week for work, and worse as regards all manner of evil.

Electric vs. Stone Roads.

Martin Dodge has in the July North American a short but interesting contribution to the discussion on good roads. Mr. Dodge points out that a ton of freight can be moved 1,000 miles on the great lakes or 250 miles by steam railway for the same cost that is involved in carrying it over a good road, and that over ordinary roads. It is, he says, because of the small cost of transportation by rail and water, and of the enormous expense incurred by the country in carrying so much capital and attention have been devoted to improving the modern method of transport and that the old-fashioned country roads have been neglected. Mr. Dodge further declares that it is useless to expect very much betterment by the ordinary wagon roadways. The cost, he says, of improving them is too great for the results to be obtained therefrom. But he points out that these roads can be improved in another way. According to his estimate the outlay in building an electric tramway is no greater than is the cost of constructing a stone road, and on an electric tramway freight can be moved for one-fifth the cost of carriage by wagon. He says that he could so build that wagons can use them, thereby reducing the power required to move the latter to one-eighth the amount necessary for the same purpose on gravel roads. Mr. Dodge, therefore, advises countries to abandon the construction of gravel or stone roads, to build electric tramways, and to let the latter be the best terms for operating them. By doing this, it is declared, 800 acres will be added to the value of farm lands.

The new British Cabinet is considered to be quite a family affair. Father and son are found in the Chamberlains, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Austen Chamberlain, respectively Secretary of State for the Colonies and Junior Lord of the Treasury. Then there is a father-in-law and son-in-law in the Marquis of Salisbury, the new Premier, and the Earl of Devonport, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Then come the brothers Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord William Balfour, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland. Both of them are nephews of the Marquis of Salisbury. Finally, there are the Balfours, the father-in-law, Lord George Hamilton, the new Secretary of State for India, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Secretary of State for War.

The Hay Trade Journal, with reports from all parts of the United States and Canada, says that all the wheat of Mississippi and north of the Ohio will not produce 50 per cent. of an average crop. In the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the wheat crop is a short yield, and that country has buyers in Canada now, and will naturally turn to the United States to that country.

Chief Government Detective John Murray has arrived in Peterborough, Ontario, and is charged with the murder of David Leslie, of Ontario. The officer not only brought back the two prisoners, but their family of five children, the eldest of whom is only 12 years of age. Pending the trial of the husband and wife the family will generally have to be kept at the expense of the Ontario Government, unless relations of the accused can be induced to look after them.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—"The probabilities of gold discoveries in the around Lake Winnipeg is much canvassed at the present. The theory is that as numerous discoveries have been made east of the lake, the same information extends for some distance west. It is only a question of time until valuable finds are made in those parts accessible from Winnipeg. The discovery has already been made on an island of Lake Winnipeg, but the lucky finders are not anxious to talk much about it at present. The great advantage which this district offers is the easy accessibility of the district, and the transport being swift and the consequent cheapness of production."

Millions in Gold Mines.

In a recent issue we copied portions of an article from the Buffalo Express giving an account of rich gold mines having been discovered in North Hastings by Mr. O. R. Sprague. In a later issue the Express tells a marvellous tale of the extraordinary richness of the mines located by Mr. Sprague. Some are incredulous as to its correctness, but time will tell. The following are some further extracts from the Express:

O. R. Sprague, the Buffalo man who has been developing gold mines in the wilds of Canada, as related recently in the Express, has been to this city yesterday. He brought with him some samples of ore that far exceed in value anything that had been found at the mine, and the previous article in the Express was written, and had an interesting story to tell of the opening of another shaft near Maloe, Hastings County, Ontario.

One sample that Mr. Sprague brought with him was assayed by Dr. F. P. Vanderburgh of this city, who found that it contained gold at the ratio of 2,500 ounces to the ton of rock. That makes it worth only the trifling of \$25,000 to the ton. Of course this is not an average specimen, but there are many bits of rock, Mr. Sprague claims, that are picked up every day at the mine that are far more valuable. One assay over \$200,000 to the ton. "But don't say anything about that," Mr. Sprague says, "too big. People wouldn't believe it."

"I am working now on Sprague mine No. 1," said Mr. Sprague. "It is situated about a mile from Maloe, and it is in the best tract of land on which I have the mineral rights, but it is a fairly average piece. We are putting down a shaft about 3 feet square and have gone down about 20 feet. We have taken out perhaps 200 tons of ore from the hole, and the supply gets better as we go down. The good paying ore is not too averaging perhaps \$50 to the ton, which is about what can be figured on all of my tracts. We haven't mined any of it yet, because we want to get enough of the ore out to see just exactly what kind of a mill we will have to put up. We are having specimens taken from the ore, and we will have it done and it will run over \$50 all through. As the vein gets richer and the ore better as we go down, I think I am perfect in saying that we will have to put \$1,000,000 in sight in a few weeks."

"How many such mines can you put down in your property?" was asked. "I have the mineral rights in 7,000 acres," was the reply, "and I should say there isn't an hundred-acre tract in the lot where you couldn't put down any number of mines like this one, and they would pay. Some of them would be much better. Now, at Stony Hill I have a mine that I refused \$800,000 for before we were down more than a few feet, but we will have a good one. I wouldn't take that now, however, for the Maloe mine."

"What are your concessions worth as a whole?" was asked. "I wouldn't buy the whole thing for a hundred million. I am confident of taking out much more than that in the next few years. I am going to work all the mines that I can get open, and there is no lack of capital ready to be put right into the business as soon as I can show that it is paying property."

Another thing we have in paying quantities is iron. I have the mineral rights in it while digging for gold. It is in nuggets right in the center of rocks. We break open a boulder with a hammer and right in the middle will be a peck or two of pure nickel nuggets. I believe the nickel on my lands is worth as much as the gold, there is so much more of it. There is gold enough to keep me busy for some time."

Bicycles and Bloomers.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto school board one of the members moved that a lady teacher be dismissed because she was seen in one of the parks with a bicycle in what is called the "bloomer" costume. It is satisfactory to know that his motion did not prevail.

On this point the Toronto World very sensibly remarks:—"Whether the wearing of bloomers by women will have the effect of popularizing the wheel among the fair sex we do not pretend to decide. The question should be left to the women themselves. They will finally settle the controversy to their own satisfaction. Whatever style of dress they may wish to wear as suitable and wheeled, we may rest assured it will not offend our ideas of propriety and decency. Justice Bell receives well-deserved notice for going out of his way to interfere in a matter that belongs altogether to the other sex. It will be time enough for him to raise the question of women's bicycle costumes when complaints are made to the School Board of immodesty in the dress of the female teachers. The same spirit that prompted Mr. Bell to condemn the teacher who is said to have appeared on a wheel in Exhibition Park ought to lead him to consider for the dismissal of any teacher who wears a bathing costume, or who appears at a public gathering in full dress. The bloomer costume is of indecency or immodesty. It is much better adapted for the purpose than are the regulation skirts. As far as modesty is concerned, the wearing of bloomers is more modest than the bloomer skirt costume, which is always liable to be disarranged, and to reveal underneath that is intended to be concealed. The bloomer costume is not immodest. On the contrary it is free from suggestion and ought to render the women more comfortable. But women, we take it, will decide the costume controversy principally from an artistic point of view. Convenience and utility enter into the calculation, but the wheelwoman will be chiefly guided in her dress by the beauty of the combination, as seen through a large mirror."

Good Strong Bloomers.

The school boys are now going to have two months' holiday. What kind of thing are you going to put on them to keep them from getting a good strong bloom with the old pants, and then their tear away. Oak Hall have some good ones.

TO BE GIVEN MORE TIME

The Government Have Made Their Declaration.

ANOTHER SESSION TO BE HELD

If Manitoba Falls to Make the Necessary Arrangements, the Dominion Government Will Introduce Measures for the Relief of the Minority—Members Resign.

Ottawa, July 8.—This has been a day of intense political excitement and the end of the complication is not yet in sight. The Government has declared itself on the subject of the Manitoba question in such a way that three Ministers of the Crown are reported to have tendered their resignations to the Premier. It cannot be said that they have resigned, since a Minister does not resign until his resignation is accepted. The complaint is the disapproval with which they regard the action of the Government that all the Cabinet representatives of Quebec absent themselves from official and Parliamentary duties to-day. To-night they will meet in secret to make a statement of their position, but it is generally understood that they are desirous that the Government should make a more emphatic declaration of its intentions.

The Government declaration. "The members of the House were full this afternoon when Mr. Foster rose to make a declaration of the intentions of the Government. Mr. Laurier had put the matter in question when the order of the day were called. This brought the leader of the House to his feet. In his speech he held two pages of typewritten documents. After a pause, Mr. Foster said:—"I desire to state that the Government has had under its consideration the reply of the Manitoba Legislature to the resolution of the 21st of March, 1895, and after careful deliberation has arrived at the following conclusions. Though there may be differences of opinion as to the exact meaning of the reply in question, the Government believes that it may be interpreted as holding out some hope of an amicable settlement of the Manitoba question on the basis of possible action by the Manitoba Government and the Legislature, and the Dominion Government is most unwilling to take any action which can be interpreted as forestalling or precluding such a desirable consummation. The Government has decided not to ask Parliament to deal with in preparing and perfecting legislation on so important and intricate a question during the last hours of the session. The Government has therefore decided not to ask Parliament to deal with remedial legislation during the present session. A communication will be sent immediately to the Manitoba Government on the subject, with a view to ascertaining whether the Government is disposed to make a settlement of the question which will be reasonably satisfactory to the minority of that province without making it necessary to call in question the powers of the Dominion Parliament. A session of the present parliament will be called together to consider the subject at the first Thursday of January next. If by that time the Manitoba Government fails to make a satisfactory arrangement to remedy the grievances of the minority of that province, the Government will be prepared at the next session of parliament, to be called as above stated, to introduce and press to a conclusion legislation which will afford an adequate measure of relief to the minority, based upon the lines of the judgment of the Privy Council and remedial order of the 21st March, 1895."

CHRISTIANS IN PERIL.

Missionaries in China in Danger of Their Lives—A General Outbreak.

Victoria, B. C., July 5.—The steamer Empress of India brings the following news from Tokyo, Japan, up to June 21:—"The situation of the foreign residents in China is now focussed upon the anti-missionary riots in the Szechuan province, and it is feared the missionaries are in danger of their lives. A number of natives and Roman Catholics have been murdered in Chen-Tai alone \$50,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The entire province is now in a state of lawlessness, and the missionaries are in a state of peril. The French envoy accuses the Szechuan Viceroy, Liu-Ping-Chang, with instigating the outbreak, he having been hostile to the foreigners during the past nine years. The situation is so close and so menacing that the missionaries are in a state of peril. The French envoy accuses the Szechuan Viceroy, Liu-Ping-Chang, with instigating the outbreak, he having been hostile to the foreigners during the past nine years. 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THE HOME.

A Table for Boarders.

According to the news from Constantinople, the Sultan, after first rejecting, has decided to accept the plan of reform proposed for Armenia by the British, French, and Russian Governments. In the interests of civilization it is a matter for regret that he did not adhere to his original refusal to provide safeguards against the renewal of the atrocities perpetrated in the Sassanid Empire. The plan, which was highly favorable for the summary expulsion of the unpeaceable Turk from Europe and from all parts of Asia Minor, which contain a considerable Christian population. The shameful conduct of the Turkish Government, who pretended to investigate the Armenian outrages, has caused the representatives of the great powers, who accompanied them, to leave them in disgust; and the publication of their report, which could not have been long withheld, would have excited an outburst of horror and indignation which no British Government could have withstood.

The scheme of reform now adopted is not as thorough as public opinion would have demanded had it been known. It is the outcome of the investigation of the enormities committed in the Sassanid district has been officially made known. Then the Christian peoples of Europe would have been satisfied with nothing short of a system giving complete autonomy under a Christian Governor to all those districts of Asia Minor in which Armenians constitute the major part or at least a large part of the inhabitants. The Sultan, who would then have been reserved but nominal sovereignty and a definite tribute. As it is, guarantees, which may be hoped will prove adequate, have been exacted for the proper selection of the Valis, or Turkish for Governors, reparation of the losses suffered by the victims of savagery and spoliation in Sassanid, and for the rigorous maintenance hereafter of the rights and privileges conceded to the Armenians. The most efficient of these guarantees may be looked for in the appointment of a so-called High Commissioner of surveillance over the application of reforms in the provinces, and in the creation of a permanent committee of control at Constantinople.

The gist of the agreement reached is that the Armenians will probably be shielded from the horrors of the past by the intervention of which they have been subjected or many centuries. Meanwhile the sick man on the Bosphorus gets another reprieve, but it is likely to be a short one. A cry for rescue is already heard from the Christians of Macedonia, and should their prayer be answered, the Sultan will find himself coped up within the walls of the Byzantine city, which for 442 years has been the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

A Repentant Thief.

A curious instance of a thief's repentance and reparation has occurred in the County of Durham, England. More than 20 years ago a young woman named Harriet Simpson was in domestic service at the village of Rainton, near Durham. By provident habits she was enabled to save the sum of £50, and that amount she decided to deposit in a bank at Newcastle. When she reached the bank, however, she found to her dismay that she had been robbed, the pocket in which she had placed the £50 having been cleverly cut out of her dress. She returned to Rainton to begin again, and has continued in domestic service until a few days ago, when, to her surprise, she received a letter from a firm of solicitors in London, enclosing £100 in notes, and stating that if she would call at their office in the metropolis she would receive further tidings of good fortune. Miss Simpson made the journey to London, and, on interviewing the solicitors, was informed that the £100 had been sent to her by the £50 she lost on her way to the bank at Newcastle, with £50 added as interest. In addition to this they told her that she was to receive £20 a year from the same source. The name of the person who had instructed the solicitors to pay her the money she could not learn. Miss Simpson intends to retire from service and live on the annuity into which she has so strangely come into possession.

Lord Frederic Roberts, V. C.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA. RECENTLY RAISED BY THE QUEEN TO THE RANK OF FIELD-MARSHAL.

First sojourner—"Do you always get your meals on your time here?" Second sojourner—"Yes I have to till some of my friends show up. I'm decidedly glad to see you."

THE HOME.

A Table for Boarders.

The week's bill of fare which follows has been arranged by an expert and experienced cook for the benefit of farmers who take summer boarders and desire to give their patrons a good variety of wholesome country fare and to make a reasonable profit. The menu is a simple and a dollar a week for the board and lodging. For those who do not care to follow this program closely, it will be helpful in offering suggestions for variety and quality and it furnishes a good idea of the range and kind of food which summer boarders like.

The menu has been arranged with special reference to a small country town, and although at first glance it may seem more elaborate than can be easily managed, it will not be found so after a little study. The Coburg pudding is simply a variation of creamed rice. The soufflé, croquettes and beef rolls are to be made from the bits left over from the service of the fowl and roast beef, bean soup from the remnants of baked beans. Judge Peter's pudding is simply a form of lemon jelly containing layers of walnut meats and served with soft custard. Squash pie is of course made from the canned squash. The cottage pie on Friday can be made from the remnants of cold beef à la mode. For the vegetable salad, save a few of the beets from the greens to give a color.

It has been taken for granted that eggs and cream, together with a garden well filled with young vegetables, are part of the outfit of the house. As the season advances give an additional vegetable, but do not give any at one time; vary from day to day the fresh fruit in every way, and cream as commonly as you can. Soups should be simply served, well-prepared food in variety.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast: Wheatmeal, baked beans, fish balls, radishes, brown bread, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, broiled steak, roast fowl, mashed potato, creamed carrots, rhubarb pie, blueberry pie, caramel ice cream.

Supper: Potato salad, sandwiches, waffles.

MONDAY.

Breakfast: Rolled oats, meat hash, scrambled egg on toast, rice muffins, coffee.

Dinner: Roast beef, creamed potato, canned corn, lemon shortcake, Coburg pudding.

Supper: Chicken soufflé, bread, preserves, gingerbread, cake.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast: Gerned wheat, minced meat on toast, ham with poached eggs, lyonnaise potatoes, coffee.

Dinner: Baked bean soup, chicken croquettes, beef rolls, potato puddings, macaroni and cheese, mock mince pie, Judge Peter's pudding.

Supper: Egg salad, rolls, preserves, ginger snaps, chocolate cake.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast: Cracked wheat, liver and onions, fried potatoes, hashed brown potato, baking powder biscuit.

Dinner: Ragout of veal, beef à la mode, stewed potato, scalloped tomato, custard pie, apple pie, lyonnaise potatoes.

Supper: Veal and potato salad, bread rhubarb sauce, roll jelly cake.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast: Rolled avena, broiled mackerel, fried potatoes, French fried potatoes, green muffins.

Dinner: Tomato soup, roast lamb, mashed potatoes, green peas, squash pie, blanc-manger.

Supper: Cheese fondue, bread, strawberries, gingerbread, cocoa, vanilla waffles.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast: Gerned wheat, cottage pie, bread omelet, toast, coffee.

Dinner: Baked bluefish, fish turban, scalloped potato, asparagus on toast, strawberry shortcake, caramel custard.

Supper: Scalloped fish: brown bread, squash cake, jelly, cocoa.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast: Fish soufflé, creamed lamb, creamed potato, baked biscuit (entire wheat), doughnut coffee.

Dinner: Beef patties, beef stew, bean greens, jellied bananas, whipped cream, tapioca cream.

Supper: Vegetable salad, rolls, strawberries, spice cake, chocolate.

Hot Weather Recipes.

Iced tea is one of the necessities of comfortable summer life, and here is a delicious recipe which was tested recently with great success. In the first place, do not use any left-over tea that has been standing for hours on the leaves. Be careful to make fresh tea after breakfast with freshly boiled water. When it has steeped long enough to be strong pour off the liquid into a large pitcher and set it cool place.

When ready to be served put numerous pieces of ice in a goblet with a little powdered sugar and two thin slices of lemon, over which pour the tea. For iced lemon or seven o'clock pour there is nothing more refreshing than to have a glass filled with iced tea at each course.

To Cook Bananas—Bananas are bring more and more used in cookery and make delicious sweets. An excellent recipe for a compote of bananas is to peel and slice the fruit and lay it in a dish have ready a thin syrup, made by boiling half a pound of loaf sugar with a gill of water, flavoring this to suit taste with liquor, wine, rum, brandy, orange juice, or any other fruit which quite hot on the fruit, and stand the latter aside until cold; then leave it on ice till nearly frozen, and serve plain or with whipped cream.

Green Salad—Get the best head of lettuce you can, properly headed and white with as few green leaves as possible. Wash it, pull it entirely apart, and then place in a large bowl of ice water. Put this in an iced bucket and let it stand for four hours before serving. When needed shake off every particle of water and put in your salad bowl. A French dressing should be used for it, with coarse salt, vinegar, pepper and oil regulated by the size of your head of lettuce. Do this simply and no other salad will ever suit you for hot weather.

Flowers in the Shade.

It often happens that there is a spot in

the yard so shaded that many varieties of flowers will not do well. The pansy is a lover of shade, and, like the iris, it takes on a depth of richness and color that would hardly think it possible to obtain in the sun. The pansy is a lover of shade, and, like the iris, it takes on a depth of richness and color that would hardly think it possible to obtain in the sun. The pansy is a lover of shade, and, like the iris, it takes on a depth of richness and color that would hardly think it possible to obtain in the sun.

AN AFRICAN RAILWAY.

Abandoned by The East African Company, Now to Be Built By The British Government.

The Central African railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, which the British East Africa Company began and dropped, has been taken up by the British Government and sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament as a public undertaking. It is five hundred miles as the crow flies from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, and the route is a very difficult one from an engineering point of view. The railway seems necessary, however, if the British are to be in a position to hold the Nile Valley against the French and Belgians, who are trying to establish themselves in it. With a railway to Lake Victoria it would be comparatively easy for Great Britain to gradually displace the Germans from the Nile and thereby by way of the Nile. There is clear navigation in high water from Gondokoro, in the equatorial province of the Sudan, to even Berber and with a railway between the east coast and Lake Victoria it would be comparatively easy to build, equip and man gunboats on the Nile which would convey large war forces to which no effective resistance could be offered. The effect upon central Africa of such a railway hardly needs to be estimated. The people of Uganda are among the strongest and most intelligent of all the African races; what the Japanese are to the Chinese, Stanley says the Ugandans are to the other peoples of central Africa. Railway transportation would go far to abolish the slave trade between the great lakes and the east coast for the slave trade depends primarily upon the need for transportation.

Losses from Lightning.

A report just issued by the United States Weather Bureau brings the statistics of the question of losses from lightning up to the end of 1904. In that year 539 persons were killed by lightning in the United States, and 351 severely injured. In the few years covered by the bureau's reports the fatalities have been increasing. In 1893 the number of deaths from lightning was 209 in 1892, 251 in 1891, 204, and about 120 in 1890. In 1894, 238 barns, fifty-five churches and 201 dwellings and a number of oil tanks, elevators, etc., were struck by lightning and damaged or destroyed. It appears that the risk is about five times greater in the country than in the city. Ordinary dwellings in the cities need little protection, but the bureau's experts are of opinion that all barns and exposed buildings should have lightning rods. Sheets of iron are as good or better for this purpose than rods of iron or copper. It appears that the Southeastern or Southern States are the most frequently visited by thunder storms, the area of maximum frequency being about Louisiana; while the area of least frequency is on the New England coast. The most dangerous places for persons during a storm are stated by reports to be under trees, in the doorways of barns, close to cattle and horses, and on chimneys and fireplaces. Any one who keeps out of the location of people killed by lightning will have observed that the places named above are the most dangerous and will understand the bureau's statistics. As an agency of destruction the statistics show that lightning is not so seriously to be considered as it is; but the bureau's statistics show that lightning is not so seriously to be considered as it is; but the bureau's statistics show that lightning is not so seriously to be considered as it is.

Couldn't Think of the Word.

A hotel clerk told the story: Three men from the country came into the hotel and registered for lodging, and a few minutes later two of them went out to see the town. "I will stay here," said the third, "and look at things," and he took a seat near the door. At 10 o'clock, a half hour later, the man who was left went up to the clerk. "I want to remain," said he. "All right, sir," answered the clerk. The man stood and looked at the clerk and finally went back to his chair near the door. He sat still another hour, and returned to the desk. "If you please, I'll remain," he said. "That's all right, sir," was the response. "We hope you'll be with us some time." The man hesitated and went back to his chair. He sat away after midnight when he went up to the desk for the third time. "I think I'll remain, sir," he said. "We have no objection," said the clerk. "I'll remain," said the guest. The guest did not go back to his chair, however, but stood still. Shortly afterward another guest came up and asked the clerk to let him stay. "I'll remain," said the man who had desired to remain, and he was at last happy.

Provision for the Future.

Have you, said the parson gravely to the couple about to be married, fully considered and prayed for the responsibilities of the married state?

We have, promptly replied the would-be groom, we have entered into a sixty-year contract with an employment bureau to furnish one new servant girl each during that period.

A Rival's Rabid Retort.

Pretty Girl—I'm engaged to Mr. Do Shy. Envious Rival—I am not engaged. I thought you would be. Yes. Everybody said he was so useful that only an experienced widow could bag him.

ABOUT THE FIJI ISLANDS.

REMARKABLE CHANGE FROM CANINISM TO CIVILIZATION.

The Present State of the One-Time Most Savage of the South Sea Island Groups—What Gov. Thurston Has Accomplished.

The sudden and remarkable transformation in national life and manners which has caused Japan to cast aside its traditional inertness and conventionalism, and assume a high place among the leading powers of the East, has been paralleled, in a lesser degree, in Fiji, whose cannibalistic propensities of a past generation have become replaced by tastes and habits more in harmony with the principles of modern civilization, although traces of the old savage times yet linger in the more secluded portions of the Fiji archipelago; for Fiji is not a single island, but a group of about 150, of which about eighty are inhabited, many of the others being mere rocks. Such was the case of the Fiji Islands when Mr. Viti Levu (Great Fiji), the largest of the islands, embracing an area of about eighty-seven miles in length by fifty-four in breadth. Levuka, the former capital, is on Ovalau, the second of the islands, and with a population of about 10,000, is the largest of the islands in length by seven in width. On these two islands the white population is concentrated and the progress of industrial arts most apparent.

The material progress of Fiji dates from the time that it became a colony.

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

In September, 1874, little more than twenty years ago. One of those largely instrumental in affecting this change, which transferred the supreme power from an ex-cannibal monarch to a British official representing her Majesty's Government, was Mr. (afterward Sir) John Bates Thurston, at present Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Mr. Thurston, who is the eldest son of the late John Noel Thurston, of Bath, and belongs to one of the oldest families in the United Kingdom, was born in 1854, and in his early life went to sea, reaching Australia in 1875, when he was 17 years of age. In Sydney, young Thurston heard a great deal about the Fiji Islands, and with a view to becoming acquainted with the life of the natives, he accompanied a friend, known as Louis Becke, to the Fiji Islands, and the future destinies of which were so largely affected by Mr. Thurston's action and policy.

In 1883 Mr. Thurston arranged an exploring expedition to several groups of islands, but in 1884 his vessel was wrecked during a hurricane off the coast of Rotuma, a British crown colony, and the whole of his botanical collections, journals, and other papers, were lost. After a delay of several months, no vessel being procurable, Mr. Thurston reached Fiji, where he was invited by the British Consul, Captain W. J. Jones, V. C., to join the consular staff, with a view to becoming acquainted with the life of the natives. Mr. Thurston, who was then a young man, accepted the invitation, and in 1885 he was appointed to the post of British Consul at Suva. He remained in Fiji for four years, during which time he was fully occupied in maintaining order in a land where there were no laws and no law. He accompanied Cakauaba—the name is variously spelled—when the latter, then the most powerful chief in Fiji, with a strong force invaded Naititu, a neighboring island, in the purpose of punishing the murderers of a missionary, the Rev. Thomas Baker, and his native followers.

In 1871, during the absence of Mr. Thurston, who had relinquished his consular duties in order to become a cotton-planter, Cakauaba was induced by a number of white settlers to proclaim himself King of Fiji, and to establish a government. This step, however, instead of securing law and order, resulted in riot and confusion, during which time the British Consul, Mr. Jones, was killed. Mr. Thurston, who had been the Fiji capital, Mr. Thurston lost no time in returning to Fiji, where he was invited to take charge of the native administration, the next greatest chief in Fiji promising to join Cakauaba in supporting him. But it was found impossible to control the white population, eager to gain possession of the soil and reduce the natives to a state of slavery; and, finally, he made such strong representations to the British Government that Fiji, with the full consent of the British Government, was made a crown colony. Since then, the history of Mr. Thurston (who was made a K. C. M. G. in 1887) has been that of Fiji. He was several times intrusted with the Government of Fiji before being appointed Governor, which office he now holds, with that of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, his appointment dating from 1887. Lady Thurston is the daughter of a leading New South Wales family, and has come on a visit to England with her husband.

Clifton Jabot.

The yellow chiffon used for this jabot is cut half its breadth, twenty-three inches wide. A piece a yard and a half long is used to cover the collar, being shirred with



handing at the back, and with a heading and long loop on each side of the front. A scarf half a yard long is added under the loops; its lower end is edged with lace and shirred with heading at the waist.—Toronto Ladies Journal.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Great joy, especially after a sudden change of circumstances, is apt to be silent and dwell in the heart than on the tongue.—Fielding.

If man had possession of his property he would be careless; and if understanding of adversity, he would be despairing and anxious.—Augustine.

Tea, except as a private demonstration, is an ill-disguised expression of self-interest and vanity, which is inadmissible in a good society.—Homes.

The string of stretched breaks, and the music of the string of breaks is dumb, and music dies; tune as the star neither low nor high.—Edwin Arnold.

Men live not on moderate means; nature has dispensed to all men wherewithal to be happy, if mankind did not understand how to use her gifts.—Claudian.

The child must feel before it can know and knowledge, great and glorious as it can never be the end of life; it is a part of the many means.—Lewes.

Anyone intrusted with power will abuse it if it is not accompanied with the love of truth and virtue, no matter whether he be a prince, or one of the people.—La Fontaine.

If any man think it a small matter, or a mean conceit, to bridle his tongue, he is much mistaken; for it is a point to be silent when occasion requires, and better than to speak, though never so well.—Plutarch.

If any man is able to convince me that I do not think or act right, I will gladly change; for I seek the truth, by which no man was ever injured. But he is injured who abides in his error and ignorance.—Marcus Antoninus.

Time is the most undecable yet paradoxical of things; it is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past, even while we attempt to define it, and, like the flash of the lightning, it exists and expires.—Colt.

"And pray who are you?" said the violet blue to the bee, with surprise at his wonderful size, for the eyes of dew, Mr. Thurston, who is the eldest son of the late John Noel Thurston, of Bath, and belongs to one of the oldest families in the United Kingdom, was born in 1854, and in his early life went to sea, reaching Australia in 1875, when he was 17 years of age.

Artistic Tea-Gown.

The train, sides, and shoulder capes of his elegant tea-gowns are composed of an exquisite shade of pale heliotrope moire, having a design of satin spots in the same soft hue. From under the collar of pale coffee-colored lace a yoke is formed by rows of silk cording jeweled with tiny iridescent ornaments, while the whole front of the gown from collar to hem is of plain heliotrope moire.



ing in perfectly straight folds. A Zouave of coffee colored lace, rounded at the back and pointed in front, comes from under the yoke. The back of the gown is formed by a double wattleau panel coming between the Zouave and falling from thence into a graceful but short train. The sleeves have a deep panel of moire edged with narrow lace and large puffs in plain satin, the tight-fitting portion from elbow to wrist being covered with lace.—Toronto Ladies Journal.

A Power Loom Run Electrically.

The running of textile machines by electricity is gradually, but certainly spreading, and, costly and troublesome shafting, pulleys, etc. A German firm has put upon the market a power loom actuated entirely by electricity. The loom is of the "Bradford" form, which is much used in Europe for light woven and cotton weaves, and has a six-drop box motion on one side. The medium size has a breadth of reed of 64, and makes in the neighborhood of 145 picks per minute, using something like one-third of a horsepower. The electrical connections are so made that the stopping and starting of the loom are regulated automatically, and should the filling break or the spool become empty, the loom stops. There is by this arrangement a great saving of labor, and the weaver can superintend a large number of looms.

A Firm Donal.

Father—I saw you kiss my daughter last night, sir, and I beg your pardon, you did not.

Father—But I say I did.

Young man—I beg your pardon, you did not. We had the gas turned off.

A Famous Foundry.

Matthew Boulton and James Watt's Soho foundry at Birmingham, England, where Watt worked out his idea of the steam engine, after an existence of 133 years, is to be dismantled. At one time it employed 4,000 men, but its business died away, and when it closed its doors it had only 400.

Particular.

Re—Does your honor ever let you go to the theatre by yourself?

She—Dear me no; not unless I have a young man with me.

MUCH LIKE A MIRACLE.

A Statement From a Well-Known Berlin Merchant.

How His Daughter Was Restored From the Terrors of St. Vitus' Dance—Her Case One of the Worst Ever Known—How She Was Restored to Health.

From the Berlin News.

The readers of the News have been made familiar with the virtue of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People through the articles appearing from time to time in these columns, and while the druggists at that many of this vicinity have received it only recently that we have heard of it rank among the most remarkable yet published. There is hardly a man or woman in the town of Berlin, or the county of Simpsen, who does not know Mr. Martin Simpson, issuer of marriage licenses and general merchant, King Street. Anything said by Mr. Simpson will be implicitly relied upon. A day or two ago we were told with him in reference to his fourteen year old daughter, Helen, who had for two years been a great sufferer from St. Vitus' Dance. He tells us that it was the worst case he ever saw. She did not sleep for whole nights with the terrible jerks. She was totally helpless and could neither eat nor drink unless administered to her by her parents. The best medical attendance was had, but all to no avail. She kept getting worse and worse, and finally, when the paroxysms, commenced to froth at the mouth, her spells were believed she was going out of her mind. Though unable to walk for about eight months she would not be persuaded to get up, and her parents were making her jump high above her head.

While in this condition, the worst case ever seen, Mr. Simpson, as a last resort, purchased some Pink Pills and gave them to his suffering and afflicted daughter. He assures us that in thirty days she found relief. In a week the "dances" were entirely stopped and she was able to sleep, and was rapidly regaining her former strength. Some months after the issue of the Pink Pills she had been entirely free from the terrible malady from which no one who knew the circumstances, except she would recover, and her parents, as may be expected, are warm in their praises of the wonderful remedy which worked such great results. These facts are known to all who are largely conversant with the family and further comments are wholly unnecessary.

When such strong tributes as these can be paid to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that they are the favorite remedy with all classes. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, chronic indigestion, general debility, hemorrhages in the blood, such as scurvy, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as irregular menstruation, all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excessive use of nature. The Pink Pills are manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in boxes used in large form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations in this shape, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., at either address.

Snow From the Fireman's Hose.

A curious instance of the formation of snow was witnessed at Agen, France, on the night of the 30th of January. A fire broke out in a house when the temperature was 10 degrees centigrade below the freezing point. The water thrown upon it was instantly vaporized, and, rising into the cold, dry air, was immediately condensed into snow. What with the bright starlight and a strong northwest wind, blowing, the whirling snow above and the raging fire below, a brilliant spectacle was presented.

A Fair Inference.

It is undeniable that actions often speak louder than words. An amusing anecdote is told of a man who had for some time collected an extortionate interest from a debtor, and sent his collector to the man as usual one day. The collector returned and reported that the debtor had refused to pay and collect the money.

Do you mean to say that the man declared to you that he would not pay? He didn't declare so in so many words, but he gave me to understand so.

How did he give you to understand so?

He kicked me down three flights of stairs!

With the Dear Girls.

Mabel—How lovely of you to recognize me at once when you haven't seen me for over three years!

Maudie (with charming ambiguity)—Oh, I knew you the minute I laid eyes on your dress.

Hard Rhyme.

Huh! sniffed the boarder, can you give me a word to rhyme with hush? The landlady smilingly answered him. Suppose, sir, you try cash.

His Disposition.

Brown—Old Miteerich tried to pass a counterfeit dollar this morning.

Jones—[He] but he didn't succeed.

Brown—No, but how did you know anything about it?

Jones—I know Miteerich. He couldn't pass a cent without breaking a blood vessel trying to take it along with him.

For Twenty-five Years
JENN'S
BAKING
POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

OR, LOVE'S UNERRING CHOICE

entrenching was flooding the fa

[illegible]

It was the eve of Hilda Deloraine's wedding, and the bride and groom were exchanging their vows. Roger's mother plighted her vows to Lord Montmorency, and in all the kingdom there was no happier woman that day than Mark Deloraine's. The course of her love had run straight and true, and now, at last, she was relieved.

Palmer had been delighted at the engagement. Roger's frank, manly, pleasant disposition had long endeared him to Deloraine, and she had been anxious that her nephew should marry so wealthy and beautiful a girl as Hilda, and one, too, whose birth and lineage were irreproachable. But she had never before observed a mealtime for which her nephew, Hilda had never breathed a word to her father concerning the painful secret which had taken its home here and there, and which had been the ruin of Mr. Wentworth on the night of his death. She knew how grossly and

For more re-echo to Mark Deloraine's sensual voice and manly tread, in after hours, contempts could never remember the warm glow of his smile or the shudder. The corpse of the master of the abbey was in the dining-room awaiting the request in the midst of wreaths and standards, and the guests were gathered about splendid paraphernalia that had been got together to celebrate the wedding festival. The guests had all taken their departure before dawn, and the bridegroom, Maria Heathcote, who remained with her unhappy friend, and Nigel Wentworth, to whom everybody looked for advice, aided by the priest, had already thrice drunk up the whole of the day which was to have been her bridal in a state of semi-stupor, induced by the dose administered to her, and the inquiry was over, the body of the poor Squire placed in his coffin, and the day of the

Something ought to be done to prevent those two lunatics from going out roving, and making a nuisance of themselves. Don's mind 'em in madman, replied the bystander. Each is in good company. One of 'em is the man who rooks the boat and the other is the man who wants to see him from the inside.

Oats are much the best for working horses, and if ground without corn they will stand their work better. But as they feed they are much more expensive than corn, and a mixture of corn and oat meal, which is sometimes usually used for feeding work horses, will stand their work and be better liked for a day's work after four or five weeks' steady plowing or outdriving than either of the other feeds.

gether in May, 1871, and were married at the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, on June 17 of that year, were each about 17 years of age. Their wedding was a simple affair, the latter wedding was the first it was attended as bridesmaid by their friends, Millie Christine, who had been exhibited with them—Negro twin sisters, who were married in 1851, and who were united in a manner very similar to the brothers known as the Siamese Twins. These girls were wholly distinct in the upper part of the body, but joined at the pelvic backbones, and were of the same height, and of the same part of the body. They sang and danced well, and were named the "Tweedledum Nightingale." In will, understanding and intelligence they were equally well supplied. They agreed well together, and were very happy. They were exhibited in London as lately as Feb. 17, 1885. All both of these weddings were of course

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Something ought to be done to prevent those two lunatics from going out rowing together, exclaimed the nervous woman.

Don't mind 'em madam, replied the bystander. Each is in good company. One of 'em is the man who rooks the boat and the other is the man who wants to see how far from shore he can swim.

gether in May, 1871, and were married at the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, on June 17 of that year, were each about 17 years of age. Their wedding was a simple affair, the latter wedding was the first it was attended as bridesmaid by their friends, Millie Christine, who had been exhibited with them—Negro twin sisters, who were married in 1851, and who were united in a manner very similar to the brothers known as the Siamese Twins. These girls were wholly distinct in the upper part of the body, but joined at the pelvic backbones, and were of the same height, and of the same part of the body. They sang and danced well, and were named the "Tweedledum Nightingale." In will, understanding and intelligence they were equally well supplied. They agreed well together, and were very happy. They were exhibited in London as lately as Feb. 17, 1885. All both of these weddings were of course

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE SESSION—SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

VOTERS' LIST.

Mr. Montague, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting the voters' lists of 1880, said the object was to postpone the revision of the lists and legalize the present lists for the next election.

Mr. Laurier thought the election would be held this summer or fall, and complained that the lists would be one year out of date.

Mr. Montague pointed out that the last lists were only completed at the end of February, and were therefore as new as they could well be.

Mr. Mulock moved an amendment to the bill that it be resolved that it is desirable that the Government introduce a bill providing for the repeal of the Electoral Franchise Act.

Sir Charles H. Tupper raised a point of order as to whether such a resolution could be introduced.

Mr. Speaker ruled that if the amendment was carried it would be an instruction to the Government to bring in a measure of repeal. He thought it was in order.

The amendment was lost on division by a vote of 82 to 39, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. Montague, in committee, introduced an amendment to permit the revising officers to create an additional subdivision in subdivisions which contain more than 200 voters.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill was reported.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
Mr. Foster, on the item of \$500,000 for the North-West Mounted Police, being a reduction of \$185,000, said the Government did not intend to reduce the force below what was necessary for the security of the North-West. This included the establishment of small squads of mounted police wherever new localities were settled.

The police force was far more effective now than formerly, on account of better transportation facilities and better arms. The force was being provided with two Maxim guns, which, while not likely to be called out on active service, would serve as a deterrent.

The item was carried.

INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.
Mr. Mulock, on the item of \$300,000 for the inter-colonial railway, said the public accounts did not contain enough detailed information with respect to branches, etc. He thought the accounts were extremely meagre.

Mr. Laurier explained the system of checking and auditing accounts, and of calling for tenders, introducing supplies and stock, etc.

THE ROUTING CANAL.
On the item of \$900,000 for the Soulange canal, Mr. Haggart said the changes proposed to be made. The plan as originally drawn by the late Mr. Page provided for six lifts in the canal, and the material after taking charge of the department, it occurred to him that the physical features of the ground were well adapted for the reduction of the number of locks and the saving of \$120,000. He believed in the interest of navigation and of the canal itself, as well as counting the saving to the treasury.

The three-lock system was far the best. There had been expended on the canal up to the 31st March of the present year \$1,097,300, and the cost of construction, based on the present contract, was \$4,750,000.

The item passed.

DEVELOPING OF THE CANALS.
On the item of \$350,000 for the Cornwall canal, Mr. Denison said—Since I first brought this matter up in the House a year ago, the movement in favour of deeper water in the St. Lawrence canal has gained a great deal in public interest. If the idea now spoken of in the House of carrying out, of putting a canal 50 or 21 feet around the Niagara river, the only point between Port Arthur and Montreal that could not have a depth of at least 20 feet, the locks in the St. Lawrence canal. It seems to me that when the Minister is making these proposals in the depths of the Soulange canal, he is not considering the question of preparing the lock all of a depth of 20 feet, so that the idea should be carried out, and it can be done cheaper than if it were necessary to build the lock all over again.

Mr. Haggart—The hon. gentleman must remember that the water level in the canal has the same width and breadth on the proposed canal, and to increase it I am afraid would be a good deal more than the cost of the new locks. However, the whole of the locks are nearly completed, except the one that Poirer and Fraser have to do with. The locks on the Lachine canal, the Cornwall and Gallop canals, are finished.

Mr. Denison—It seems to me that it ought to be done. If we are going to build canals now of the same dimensions as we built them 25 years ago it appears to me that it would be a mistake. As I understand it, the same width would be sufficient, and there would afterwards only be the question of lengthening the locks, which would not increase the expense very much.

TRUNK CANAL.
On the item of \$400,000 for the Trent canal, Mr. Haggart said that the total estimated cost was in the neighbourhood of six million dollars, but the adoption of a new design, viz., utilizing the natural water stretches, using hydraulic lifts, and concrete locks, would reduce the cost to four and a half million dollars. This would be spread over a number of years.

The item passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.
The committee reports and reported progress.

BINDER TWINE.
Sir Charles H. Tupper, in reply to Mr. MacDonald (Huron), said that binder twine had been shipped from the Kingston factory (prior to the Continental Cordage Company) to a firm in John O'Connor, Bradford, from the factory in 1880, to June 20th, and the price of the twine were the regular prices charged other purchasers. David Lambert, of Bradford,

and John Connor, of St. John, N. B., were not employed in connection with the twine (twine plant), but John Connor was employed as selling agent, and was paid by a commission on sales.

DUTY ON FISHING.
Mr. Wallace, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, said the Department of Customs had not decided to exact the highest rate of duty on fishing used for fishing, or to allow the provisions of tariff item 259 at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The rate would be collected in accordance with the provisions of the act, each 20 per cent. ad valorem.

MANITOBA GOVERNORSHIP.
Mr. Foster, in reply to Mr. Martin, said no appointment had been made to fill the vacant office of Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The Government promised to fill the vacancy shortly. No promise had been made to the present incumbent that he would be reappointed. The name of the person who was to take that high and honourable position would be known when the appointments were made. (Laughter.)

DUTY ON STAMPS.
Mr. Wallace, in reply to Mr. Brodus, said the Customs duty was not paid on the stamps of the Dominion of Wales. They were exempt from duty by order-in-Council. The committee charged with the work of erecting a monument in honour of the late Governor of Manitoba, had admitted free, and he had likewise submitted that order to the Council for decision. No order-in-Council had yet come to hand.

SARATOGA JOYNS.
Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the judges of provincial courts, and the judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario, and the judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Mulock moved an amendment to the bill to amend the Act respecting the judges of provincial courts, and the judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario, and the judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Laurier argued that the new class of employees would be altogether dependent upon the will of the Minister, who might remove them at pleasure. All the appointments which gave to the Civil Service officers and permanency were to be removed. It would be possible under the new system to do service with those who might be called temporary clerks, but whom the provisions of the bill rendered permanent. The bill would be given the six months' notice.

The amendment was declared lost on division.

RADIAL RAILWAY.
The House went into committee on Mr. Mason's bill to incorporate the International Radial Railway Company.

Mr. Maclean moved an amendment that the railway shall not charge more than two cents a mile as passenger fare. The railway, he said, was really a street railway, and should be treated as such.

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the Act respecting Commercial Treaties affecting the Dominion of Wales.

Sir Richard Cartwright dissented entirely from the view expressed by the Government in regard to the French treaty, and from the idea that Canada was bound by the favoured nation clause.

Mr. Foster said that Canada had power, under the treaty, to terminate the relations at any time by giving twelve months' notice. Contrary to the opinion of hon. gentlemen opposite, he contended that Canada had never since been advised by reason of treaties between Great Britain and Belgium and Great Britain and Germany ever since.

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THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.
Great Britain, the United States, and all parts of the globe, are interested in the news from London.

CANADA.
Mr. Joseph Hoodless of Hamilton, in death.

Fears are expressed at Hamilton that the bay is drying up.

The O. P. R. land department sold \$300,000 worth of land in June.

Master John Gleason, seven years old, was drowned at Brookville.

Mr. David Jackson of Hamilton, committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

Hamilton dry goods merchants are discussing early closing on Saturdays.

Mr. L. W. Shannon has sold The Kingston News to Messrs. Oram and Moore.

James Nealon, the young man shot by the keeper Wall at Hamilton, is recovering.

The shortage in London's water supply has been overcome by the new spring taking.

The annual games of the Hamilton Police Amateur Athletic Association will be held on August 28.

Two homing pigeons made the flight from Montreal to London, 335 miles, in eight hours 17 minutes.

Hon. W. B. Ives is suffering from weak eyes, and may have to retire from the House.

Miss Falkner has left Belleville to assume the position of lady superintendent of the hospital at Woodstock.

The American tug Grace, seized over a year ago by the British, has been abandoned by her owners.

Mr. Claus Sprackels, the great sugar refiner, is reported to be about starting a beet sugar refinery at Edmonton.

Albion Quilty, Vice of Aton, Quebec, had a desperate encounter with burglars, who left him senseless on the floor.

John Miller, a young man from Toronto, was probably drowned in Burlington Bay. A boat hired by him came ashore empty.

One hundred and thirty union cigar-makers employed by Messrs. S. Davis and Son, in Montreal, have gone out on strike.

The new directory of Montreal, which is just out, shows that there are at present three thousand unoccupied houses in the city.

A Winnipeg despatch states that Mr. John Hallam of Toronto has purchased nearly the entire wool crop of the North-West ranches.

The report of the Montreal Fire Commissioners shows that the losses by fire during the past six months in that city amounted to \$109,458.

The number of sheep suspected for shipment at Montreal to the island of Java was 18,720, of next cattle 29,830, of horses 4,440, and of swine 128.

Mr. Francis Byrne, 70 years old, of London, Ontario, was knocked down and ran over by a horse and carriage on a London West electric car.

The gross earnings of the Montreal street railway for the month of June were \$111,184, as compared with \$109,458 for June, 1891, an increase of \$2,726.

John and Hattie Gray, charged with the murder of James Scobie of Otonabee, arrived in Peterborough on Friday from London, Ontario, to appear at the trial.

The St. John's Macdonald statue for Kingston, Ont., is finished and ready for shipment. The ceremony of unveiling will probably take place on Labour day.

Thirty houses were washed away and ten people killed by a flood at Winona, near Sprinkfield, Minn., on Saturday.

A ten-year-old boy named Palmer fell from a horse he was riding at Fargo, and the animal trampled him to death.

Common Councilman Charles J. Kiegieter was fatally shot in the head during a quarrel in Philadelphia by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

An Elkhart, Indiana, six hundred people fell 40 feet by the collapse of a bridge from which they were watching a boat race. Several fatal injuries were received.

The cross of the United States Government expenditure over receipts during the fiscal year ended on Sunday was forty-two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The village has no fire system, nor water works.

GRAND BRITAIN.
Prof. Huxley's funeral took place at St. Mary's church, London.

Sir Henry James will take the title of Baron Aylesford of Hereford.

Narrulle Khan visited the Queen at Windsor, and was received with military honours.

A laborer in Dublin was blown to pieces by a tin canister he picked up on Boyne street.

Lord Salisbury's Cabinet now consists of nineteen members, and is the largest ever formed in Great Britain.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of flesh to another every time he makes a run.

Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, the new President of the Board of Trade, was returned without opposition in Croydon.

The court for absolute divorce brought by Mr. Craigie, the novelist, against his wife, was adjourned to the 10th inst.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Chairman of the Midland Railway in connection with his retirement from politics.

Col. Stitt and Brigadier Cliburn of the Salvation Army are coming to Canada to select a site for the Army's proposed farm colony.

Mr. Gerald William Balfour, brother of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Five cloth mills situated near Leeds have been closed, owing to a dispute regarding the closing of the mills affected two thousand persons.

The rumor that Lord Rosebery is to marry one of the Princess of Wales' daughters is revived, and it is added that he may relinquish his position as Premier.

Her Majesty the Queen gave Mr. Bell-Smith sitting for his historical picture of the decoration of the tier of Sir John Lubbock at Windsor Castle.

It is rumored in London Club circles that General Lord Roberts will be the Commander-in-Chief of the British army in India, and the Duke of Cambridge.

The return issued by the British Board of Trade for June shows that the import, decreased £350,000 and the exports £110,000 as compared with those for June last year.

Lord Rosebery's mother, the Duchess of Cleveland, is writing the life of Lady Hester Stanhope, her aunt, who began life as a Quaker, and was the wife of William Pitt, and for thirty years had her own exact way as the Arab sheik in Syria.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Thursday received the representatives of the different colonies. Replying to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, who was spokesman of the party, Mr. Chamberlain said the colonies could rely upon his hearty co-operation to advance their interests and increase their influence.

At Long Sutton, between Cambridge and Boston in England, a farmer wife recently discovered that an old woman in the neighbourhood had bewitched her. The only remedy was to beat the witchcraft out of her, which she did by her husband's aid, breaking the old woman's wrist before they were successful. As they were convinced that the spell was broken they cheerfully paid a heavy fine.

UNITED STATES.
Mrs. Cleveland, wife of President Cleveland, gave birth to a daughter on Sunday afternoon.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has advanced the wages of its employees at its shops ten per cent.

A riot took place at Boston during an A. P. A. and Orange procession. Several persons were seriously injured.

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Mrs. Leonard Stanford of San Francisco has been permitted to sell her jewels, which are worth more than half a million dollars, in order to support the Stanford University.

A great damage has been done in Missouri and adjacent States by storms and floods. Chicago was also visited by a violent storm, and the destruction of property and loss of life was considerable.

Mrs. Catherine O'Leary is dead. She was the owner of the infamous cow which, on a memorable night in October, 1871, kicked over a lamp and started a blaze which cost Chicago \$100,000,000.

TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

Alexandria Bay wants water-works. Shad fish greatly troubled by lice. Burglars have been busy at Midland.

Anton is fighting for better fire protection.

They are fighting grasshoppers in Manitoba.

Bush fires are raging on Manitoulin Island.

London has a post of white moths and millers.

Moos have been seen recently near Port Severn.

Oshtawa will soon have a fine new public park.

There is no longer a post-office at Port Grant.

The electric light is being introduced at Kenilworth.

There will be a full harvest in the North-west.

Whitecaps are at work at Ellersville, near Gananoque.

At Alexandria Bay there are 2,000 summer visitors.

Starford's fair will be held September 24th and 25th.

The new Government pier at Thessalon is being built.

Lindsay has voted \$1,500 for an isolation hospital there.

Work on Sarnia's new hospital was begun this week.

Many country mills have been stopped for want of water.

Gray flies are killing horses and cattle near Qu'Appelle.

Farmers are raising more potatoes than usual this season.

Smith's Fall's new post-office will be ready October 1.

Some school-boys parade the streets in male attire.

There was a heavy frost in East Midland Tuesday night.

The London painters and decorators have organized a union.

A gold medal hurried for many years was unearthed at Verpo.

Calodonia is moving to close all its stores at 7 p.m. daily.

Ottawa motormen and conductors must pay fare when off duty.

Kingston's water-works will have an additional pumping engine.

Ex-Mayor James Cowan, London, has lost the sight of his left eye.

Chatham will vote on a by-law to buy the water-works for \$145,000.

Lambton County Council has voted to establish a House of Industry.

Old Springs wants a Government commission to inspect its finances.

It is said that Barrie's artesian well water is the best in the country.

The reported murder of Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Muskoka, is contradicted.

There are 55 applications for the vacant pulpit of Knox church, Mitchell.

The expense connected with the execution of Chattle was less than \$40.

At Trenton the other evening a swarm of flies put out the electric light.

Great quantities of carp, being caught in the river at Port Edward.

Manitoulin Island is shipping great quantities of railway ties to Midland.

The Danque du Peuple has overcome its troubles by borrowing a million dollars.

There is serious trouble among the teachers in the Nipawee collegiate institute.

A party of English children have just arrived at the Marchmont Home, Belleville.

The estate of George McNab, killed by falling from his horse at London, is worth \$50,000.

A Glanfan man has two cows that, within a day of each other, gave birth to twin calves.

R.L. Denison has retired from the staff of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The Chatham Council has given a large part of the Dominion Day surplus to the press of the city.

The Carleton county teachers want the Easter vacation as long in the country as it is in the town.

The Manitoba Methodist Conference favored the present system of schools there by a standing vote.

The commission appointed to look into the bridge and toll-road business of Ontario has begun its work.

Chief of Police Ross, Brockville, has been completely exonerated in the recent investigation into his official conduct.

Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, has presented the Peter Roddick museum, in that city, an Egyptian mummy, 2,500 years old, which was excavated from the tomb at Havarat Makto Fayoum, Egypt.

The mummy, which is that of a lady of 35, is in a remarkable state of preservation.

The celebration of the Twelfth throughout Ontario was held with great enthusiasm. There were monster demonstrations at Ottawa, Belleville, London, Collingwood, St. Catharines, and Seaford.

At Ottawa Grand Master N. Clarke Wallace, who was one of the speakers of the day, stated that he was opposed to any attempt to coerce Manitoba in reference to the school question, and added that if the law allowed it he would favor the abolition of sectarian schools throughout the Dominion.

UNITED STATES.

Americans use 90,000,000 pounds of tea a year.

There were 12,885 business failures in the States last year.

Many persons were injured by a falling door at an entertainment at Atlantic City, N.J., yesterday.

The young daughter of Valentine Wolf, of Maudslon, O., died from the effects of a spider bite in the ear.

It has been proved in Boston, that cuts convey diphtheria from house to house, by frequenting sick rooms.

Members of the Chicago Board of Education do not object to teachers riding to and from school on bicycles.

No changes in anthracite coal prices were made at the meeting of the association in New York yesterday.

The five civilized tribes are the Cherokee, with a population of 20,000; Chickasaw, 7,182; Choctaw, 13,397; Creek, 14,642; Seminole, 2,500.

Dr. Turf, a physician of Boston, has bought 5,000 acres of land in South Carolina on which he intends to build 500 cottages for consumptives.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is poor, and in very bad health.

The Daily News, of London, has a population of 4,300 and Lendville, 4,150.

The telegraph lines of the world aggregate 1,000,123 miles. America has more than half—543,822 miles.

The Anti-Clerical League of New York City, now numbers 40,000 public school boys, and has been established in all the 10 grammar schools of the city.

William A. Stanley, of Attleboro, has used 140 skeins of silk embroidery in a tablecloth of most skill. It is 30 years old and new.

Mr. and Mrs. U.S. Grant have just purchased a five-acre tract of land in the Sweet Water valley, California, on which they intend to build a residence.

Joseph Welch, who was appointed recently captain of the life-saving force at Hottel, has a record of having rescued fourteen human beings from a watery grave.

The form of the work on a tunnel near English, Ind., has forbidden the use of explosives or the falling of stones or debris into the tunnel while engaged in their dangerous work.

The Knights of Pythias of Kilmwood, Ill., have taken steps to expel a saloon keeper from membership in accordance with a decree passed by the recent session of the supreme lodge.

Miss Sarah Norcross, who worked in the cotton mills of Lowell, for 32 years, and recently died, was distinguished for her generosity, giving freely of her small earnings to help the poor.

Mr. Murphy's fencing work at Lewiston, Me., has continued with marked success. More than three thousand persons signed the pledge, and it is said no one in the country has Mr. Murphy's accomplished so much in so short a time.

Twins are usually thought to bear a strong resemblance to each other, but the two fourteen-year-old sons of Andrew Butler of Warren, Pa., are an exception. One weighs 130 pounds and the other 86; one is a foot taller than his twin, and one is light complexioned, while the other is dark.

Wilberforce University, the oldest institution in the country for the education of negroes, a few days ago conferred the degree of LL.D. upon President Cleveland.

The president has sent an autograph letter to President Mitchell, of Wilberforce, declining the honor, not being a college graduate.

Joachim Miller passes a great deal of his time in the canyon of Dry Falls, which is near his mountain home in California. It is his playground, so to speak, and sometimes he spends a week there at a time. At night he lies down on a couch of bay tree branches, with nothing but a blanket for a covering.

Mr. Francis Martin, of Detroit, who has just passed his 90th birthday, was present at the burial of Gen. Bonaparte in 1821.

Martin was coming from the East India on a trader, and the ship stopped at the Isle of St. Helena. The ex-emperor of France had just been landed, and Martin was one of the little group that witnessed the interment.

Mr. John Wannamaker has increased his life insurance to the remarkable aggregate of \$2,000,000. He is domiciled in New York, heavily insured man in America, and possibly in the world. John B. Stetson, of Philadelphia, has policies on his life for \$750,000 and a first-class bond for \$600,000. Chauncey M. Depew is said to be insured for \$500,000.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has announced his intention of living and dying a bachelor like his uncle George. He is very fond of coaching, and with his sister, is frequently seen tooling through New York on fashionable rigs. The relations between himself and his cousin, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., once cordial, are now somewhat strained.

Jim Fisk was worth about \$2,000,000 when he was killed by Ed. Stokes. To-day Fisk's widow is living in a humble frame house in the tenement district of Boston on an income of \$30 a month. And even that he begrudgingly derived, from the sale of his husband's estate, but from property owned by her family in Haverford, Vt. Fisk's estate has vanished utterly.

The first Japanese Christian church in America, was dedicated in San Francisco, last week. It belonged to the Methodist denomination, and has about three hundred members, who contributed largely toward the building of the church. The assistant minister and the organist are Japanese, and the church organization will be managed by the Japanese members with very little help or interference by Caucasians.

J. Sidney Villers, a Chicago architect, has received from the De Rozzke brothers, the well-known opera singers, a commission to build them a princely lodge at their country seat in Poland. Every part of the structure is to be completed in Chicago, and sent to Poland in sections. This is believed to be the first instance where Western ideas of architecture and comfort have been adopted by any foreigner of artistic taste.

A jury composed of the best men in the town of Perry, Ind., has just returned a novel verdict. It was a case of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and the verdict read as follows: "We find the defendant not guilty as charged, but we find the judge of this court guilty of the offense of being drunk and disorderly, and that the defendant is hereby ordered to be imprisoned for six months."

FOREIGN.

It is estimated that while the annual revenues of all countries of Europe are \$2,000,000,000, their expenditures are \$4,300,000,000.

A cloud burst destroyed recently half of the village of Olanesti, in Roumania. Many persons perished. Other villages suffered also.

The Kreuz Zeitung, Berlin, announces Baron von Hammerstein was suspended from the citizenship of that paper on July 4.

Italy's last great earthquake, July 26, several deaths caused thereby have been reported. At Palermo the mercury register fell 11 degrees in the shade.

The first act of the German Cabinet was to release all the Radicals who were convicted of conspiring with the Royal family in connection with the Cabinet's fall.

The general elections in Great Britain practically commenced Friday, with the return of thirty-six unopposed candidates, including thirty Conservatives, three Liberals, and one Peelite.

Another sanguinary deed perpetrated by seventy-five Indians upon a settlement of ranchmen and cowboys in the Yaqui River valley, just north of Mexico. The Indians were fully armed and equipped for war, and made an attack at night. Mariano Pizarro, a cattleman, his son, and two cowboys were killed.

PASSING EVENTS.

The order of St. Catherine is a highly coveted Russian distinction. This order was established in 1714 to reward the services of a Russian general.

The country in which the large towns are most nearly equidistant is Holland. They are at an average distance of 20 miles.

Europeans do not take kindly to American confettions. The man who kept the point and popcorn stall at the recent Antwerp exposition lost \$3,000.

In the floods on the Norway coast the deeriness of the water is wonderful. Objects the size of a laid dollar may be seen at the depth of twenty-five or thirty fathoms.

The recent insurance statistics show that the average life span of the human race is an average of 30 years; while if the husband dies first, the wife survives eleven years.

The standard Chinese work on etiquette is in twenty volumes. The Chinese money itself is not bulky, as a string of cash weighing five pounds is worth less than stories by Henry James.

In 1771 an unprecedented drought prevailed throughout India. Scarcely any rain fell for a year, and hundreds of thousands died of famine, while districts were depopulated.

The great Barrier Reef, along the coast of Australia, is about 1,500 miles long, the work of coral insects. Sometimes it rises about perpendicularly from a depth of 1,200 fathoms.

Statistics are quoted to show that in New York city last year 347 fires were caused by the use of gas, 272 by matches and only forty-eight by the use of electric light and power.

The tulip, or organ pipe coral, consists of a large mass of calcareous tubes, the growth of which is very slow. As many as 100,000 are sometimes found in one colony.

There are millions of dollars of United States notes marked on the Treasury's books to be found in the United States, but they are not in circulation, and are not to be prevented. Most of the money has been destroyed.

The basket-making industry of Upper Franconia now gives employment to more than 10,000 hands. Holey shoes, as many as 100,000 are sometimes found in one colony.

The public debt of the Austro-Hungarian empire is 5,023,185,000 florins, mostly owned by the French war of the early years of this century.

No deep-sounding music is now considered trustworthy unless a sample of the bottom is brought up with the sounding apparatus as evidence that the lead has reached the solid ground.

In 1608 the winter in North Europe was so cold that Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little Belts frozen. He paid his mail with his wife's army, including cavalry, artillery and baggage train.

To the pyramids by trolley may soon be a possible trip. The Egyptian government has just granted a concession for an electric railway in Cairo, and the pyramids are only eight miles away.

The late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes left an estate appraised at \$2,117,83. The personal estate is estimated at \$7,117,83, the real at \$3,000. A copyright owned by the deceased is put in as of an unknown value. The personal property consists principally of stocks and bonds. The value of the books in the library and reception rooms of the residence is fixed at \$84,50.

BI-CYCLES DON'T.

Don't wobble.

Don't ride "head down."

Don't ride "dark wheel."

Don't "coast" without a brake.

Don't ride your sister's "bike."

Don't swear by your cyclometer.

Don't "scorch" on the crowded boulevard.

Don't wear a blank sweater in the summer.

Don't ride on the sidewalk. It may cost you \$5.

Don't carry an extra load. One is enough for a wheel.

Don't try to pose. Bicycle riding is not a "cruik walk."

Don't, oh, don't, appear in public on a wheel wearing a silk hat.

Don't carry matches. It is cheaper to borrow, and more so to carry.

Don't try to climb fences. The bicycle is unfitted for the steep chase.

Don't forget your tool bag, unless you want to lead your "bike" home.

Don't hold too tightly to your handle bars. The vibration is very tiring.

Don't borrow a road map. Get one of your own so that you can lead it.

Don't wear "toe-caps" just because Zimmerman and Johnson use them.

Don't wear "puff" sleeves, as it is hard to sail against the wind with them.

Don't do stunts and fancy tricks on the road. Leave that to the vaudeville stage.

BIG THINGS.

Vanderbilt's yacht, the *Valiant*, is the largest that has ever been built. She is 58 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 10½ feet deep.

The largest cheque ever drawn on a bank was one of \$12,778,750. It was drawn by G. W. Young in favor of Thomas A. McKinstry, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

The tallest chimney in the world is at the iron works of the Pennsylvania Steel and Iron Co. in the neighborhood of Erie, Pa. It is 315 feet high and cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

The largest orchard in the world is situated near Santa Barbara, Cal., belonging to Edward Cooper. It comprises 1,500 acres.

The largest electric generator in the world belongs to the Edison Illuminating Co., of St. Louis. It is situated at Niagara Falls, and is 100 feet high and 100 feet in diameter.

The largest State building in the United States is the Capitol of Texas. It is also seventh in size among the great buildings of the world. It cost \$3,000,000.

The great Hamburg (Germany) grape-vine, which was planted in the year 1701 and is now sixty inches in circumference, was cut down by lightning in 1874.

The largest estate in Russia is the "Crown lands." It belongs exclusively to the Czar, and is an estate of over 100,000,000 acres.

The largest manor house in Great Britain belongs to Lord or Marquis Bute. He has expended over \$5,000,000 upon it.

The largest acreage which has fallen since the dawn of history into the hands of one man is the estate of the Duke of Devonshire. It is now in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. It is 100,000 acres.

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STATISTICS IN PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago's manufactured products are valued at \$300,000,000.

It is said that the New-Englander makes more than 100,000,000 worth of goods.

Philadelphia manufactures every year 100,000,000 worth of goods.

The manufacturers of Brooklyn are annually valued at \$225,000,000.

Utah has 4,180 factory hands, making \$8,000,000 worth of goods.

St. Louis annually makes up and sells \$250,000,000 worth of goods.

Schuyler has 23,570 factory hands and an annual product of \$40,000,000.

The United States is the leading manufacturing nation in the world.

The manufacturers of Italy have an annual output of nearly 100,000,000.

The value of the manufactured products of New York exceeds \$7,700,000,000.

San Francisco manufactures each year about \$100,000,000 worth of goods.

Florida has in her factories 13,027 persons, the annual output being \$18,222,800.

Maine has 75,790 mill hands, who make annually \$68,000,000 worth of goods.

Vermont has 3,300 factory hands and makes \$41,708,023 worth of products.

Tennessee has \$2,750 manufacturing hands and makes \$2,500,280 worth of goods.

The colored people of the South soon acquire great dexterity in the cotton mill.

Georgia has 58,880 factory hands, who make annually \$68,000,000 worth of goods.

South Dakota employs 3,423 hands in her factories, with \$3,083,748 worth of product.

In the Northern States manufacturing has increased to the detriment of agriculture.

Oregon has 18,708 hands in her factories and makes every year \$11,432,174 worth of goods.

Twenty years ago England produced nearly three times as much iron as the United States.

The manufacturers of Illinois employ 314,000 persons, the annual output being \$68,000,000.

Delaware has 21,000 persons engaged in its manufactures, the annual output being \$7,571,848.

Indiana has 31,000 hands engaged in its factories, their annual product being \$7,800,713.

Minnesota employs 70,020 factory hands, with an annual output of \$102,533,478 worth of goods.

HEALTH

Catarrh of the Stomach.

The stomach is covered throughout with a lining identical with that of the nose, mouth and throat. All disorders of the stomach, therefore, are attended with more or less of the same condition which is present in disturbances of these passages—that is, catarrh.

Chronic catarrh of the stomach commonly arises from repeated attacks of acute indigestion, though it may follow any disturbance which produces a congestion of the arteries and veins of the stomach, as a disease of the liver, lungs or liver. It may also arise from continued use of alcoholic or other irritant cathartics.

In recent cases of gastric catarrh, as has been said, the same conditions are present as in every case of inflammation of the mouth, nose and throat, and the surface of the stomach presents the same red, swollen, slime-covered appearance. As the disease progresses, however, there is not only a more profuse catarrhal secretion, which envelops every part of the stomach that is put in the stomach in an impervious and slimy covering, but the glands which secrete the gastric juice become inflamed and which are situated just below the surface are themselves attacked, and one after another are destroyed.

By the means of the powerful stomach, as an organ of digestion, is slowly but surely undermined. A more or less extensive ulceration of the surface follows the destruction of the glands, and the raw patches give rise to a disagreeable gawing sensation, and to the tenderness which is experienced in the lower part of the stomach, and which are responsible for the patient's constant thirst for water and stimulants.

thus rendered impervious to the action of the juices, undergoes fermentation. To the gastric juice, which is secreted into the stomach, is due the prominence which marks the pylorus as the pit of the stomach. To them also, and, directly, also, is attributed the loss of power of the stomach, which is an almost constant accompaniment of indigestion, and the feeling of fullness in the stomach. The body thus suffers literal starvation. To allusion of an aggravated type adds to the general picture.

Only light, easily digested food, well cooked and without spicy seasoning, should be taken into the stomach of one troubled with indigestion. The food should be taken in small quantities, and may be aided by some one of the many pepsin preparations.

A popular method of treating gastric troubles is by coating out the stomach generally with a syphon. Rest of the body is also indicated as imperative as rest of the stomach.

The Sick Room.

A woman who is a trained nurse, in the course of lectures on her profession says that there is no such thing as a born nurse; that the habit of observation is a duty and the basis of nursing, which is an art only to be learned by practice.

A sunny sick room, one that is entered by the sun once in 24 hours, is desirable for patients placed on the south side of the hospital ward room, especially for those who require a longer stay, as they are able to get up and walk about the ward.

Flows of light is beneficial especially in cases of brain disease. The furniture in a room the better, and to keep it clean a damp duster should be used instead of a dry one.

Patients should be kept as pure inside as outside, and there is little or no risk about having the window open, top and bottom, if the patient is well covered, head included, and a good fire kept burning. Night air is not injurious; it is pure in a city after 10 P. M., more any other time.

The nurse should be in the corner of the room, and be accessible at all points. In fever an ergological case, a "cradle" has sometimes to be used to keep off the weight of the

Being thus called down, the Knight of the Golden Lance felt himself so hurt at his misadventure that he threw a brick at the daughter of the senechal and witherew in gullen silence.

4

HEART OF HEART

OR, LOVE'S VOICE.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

The dread day of the funeral dawned clear and cold. The morning sun shone from the east, in a single ray too deep for tears. Hilda folded the coffin, which, covered with a silver-fringed velvet pall, was borne upon the shoulders of his men to the beautiful old church, where all that was mortal of Mark Deloraine was deposited in the vault beneath where so many of his ancestors slept their last sleep. When Hilda re-entered her desolate home, Nigel Wentworth stepped forward and requested her presence in the library, and accompanied by Montague and Mrs. Palmer, who, with the Vicar, Maria and several of the dead Deloraine's most intimate friends, had returned with her to the Abbey, she proceeded to the library. A middle-aged man of grave aspect stood on the rug in front of the huge fire; he bowed formally to Hilda as she entered, and Mr. Wentworth said:

"This gentleman is Mr. Wilmot, the confidential adviser of your uncle, Colonel Reginald Deloraine."

Hilda held out her hand to the strange lawyer, and asked him:

"Is my uncle here, Mr. Wilmot?"

"No, madam," he replied. "Colonel Deloraine's health is so delicate, and his medical men forbade him taking a journey in such inclement weather. I am here to attend to his interests."

"I am not aware that it is necessary," said Roger hotly, stung by a certain sneering in the lawyer's manner, for which he was quite unable to account. "My dear Hilda, is her father's only child and acknowledged heiress, and I believe Mr. Wentworth here can assure you that it was his express intention that his daughter should inherit everything."

"Possibly," said Mr. Wilmot, calmly; "and perhaps Mr. Deloraine, as you say, in the late Mr. Deloraine's confidence, can also inform me whether the estate will be left to her."

"I never heard him hint at such a thing; everyone knew that his daughter was his heir."

"Again the same unpleasant smile curved Mr. Wilmot's lips, as taking no notice of the impatient young man, he turned to Nigel, and said:

"I asked you, sir, whether the late Mr. Deloraine left a will or not?"

Nigel turned as pale as death, and paused a moment, as if he were hesitating. Surely his good and evil angels strove for mastery in that brief pause. Alas! unavailing for he answered in a firm, steady voice:

"Not that I am aware of, and I was entirely in his confidence. He would hardly have employed any one else to execute his wishes. There was no necessity for any will, and his death was as sudden."

"Just so," replied Colonel Deloraine's lawyer. "Then I have to inform you that I claim all the estate, the house, lands, funded property, plate and jewels, on my own behalf. There was no necessity for any will, and his death was as sudden."

"You must be mad," exclaimed Roger, starting forward and looking at Hilda, as if he were speaking to her. "You make such unseemly jests at such a time as this. How can any one be so nearly related to Mr. Deloraine as to make such a joke of his death?"

"His own child, possibly," replied Wilmot, calmly. "But not his daughter. Hilda O'Connor is the illegitimate child, and as such cannot inherit a penny of his estate."

"My God!" broke from the white lips of the unhappy girl, and Roger rushing up to Wilmot, would have felled him to the ground had not Wentworth placed himself between them.

"For Heaven's sake, commit no violence Mr. Montague," he exclaimed; "you will do Miss Deloraine no good, and yourself a great deal of harm."

"Let him retract that, or I will force his words down his throat," said the young man, struggling to free himself from Wentworth's grasp.

"It is no lie," rejoined Wilmot calmly. "Do you think, sir, that I should be so foolish as to assert what I cannot prove. Either produce the register of Miss Deloraine's marriage with Catharine O'Connor, or the estate will be left to her as she is the only child of the late Mr. Deloraine."

"It is impossible to describe the effect which Mr. Wilmot's speech produced upon the assembled company. Poor Hilda tried to speak, but in vain, and with a low sob of unutterable anguish she sank upon the ground in a state of insensibility."

"Ann," said Roger reproachfully to his relative, who had sat in stony silence during the whole scene, as he raised Hilda in his arms, "come and help to restore my poor darling."

"Better ring for her maid, Roger," said the lady sternly; but Roger, looking defiantly at his aunt, lifted Hilda from the floor, and bore her in his strong arms to the room.

Mr. Wilmot turned to Nigel and said gravely:

"It is a blow for the poor girl, Mr. Wentworth, but you may depend upon it that I have only asserted the truth. I am surprised that Mr. Deloraine did not make a will."

"I did not say that he did not, only that I was not instructed by him on the subject," interrupted Nigel.

"Well, then," said Mr. Wilmot, "it is our duty to make a search at once. Of course, my client only wishes to obtain what is justly his right, and should not be found, I am instructed to offer your O'Connor the sum of £10,000 for his year for his support, and of course all her own personal property as at her own disposal."

Roger returning at this moment, the three gentlemen proceeded to search in every place, likely or unlikely, where the will might have been deposited, but all to no avail. They continued their quest until the afternoon water drenched them, and returned to the house, and after every drawer and desk had been thoroughly turned out, and still no sign of the will.

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though I called twice at Scotland Yard to inquire."

"September 10th.—Found a brief note in one of Kate's drawers evidently addressed to myself, containing more jealous insinuations than I could bear. I am about to marry a poor, foolish girl."

These and other lines of the same kind plainly proved that Mark De oraine had never married Kate O'Connor, and Roger's heart sank in lead in his breast as he perceived them.

When every receptacle in the Abbey where a will could possibly have been placed had been thoroughly examined, Roger was obliged to own himself beaten and to admit that his beloved Hilda was now indeed nameless homeless, and, save for himself, utterly friendless.

"I shall remain here, Mr. Montague," Hilda said, "and it is, I think, advisable that I should not leave as soon as she can make a convenient, in a week or two at any rate, as Colonel Deloraine wishes to visit the Abbey, and I cannot remain here much longer."

Poor Hilda felt her heart sink in lead in her breast at this unfeeling speech, and with a low sob she turned away, and could command her voice sufficiently to reply:

"I have made no plans, Mr. Palmer. Roger was here yesterday, and he wished me to—"

At the mention of Roger's name, Mrs. Palmer at once abandoned the smooth "society" tone in which she had hitherto spoken, and exclaimed:

"It is not fair to speak plainly to you, Hilda, and to assure you that I cannot under the circumstances, countenance any engagement whatever between yourself and a man who has so grossly deceived you."

"Hilda's spirit rose as she answered: 'I did offer to release Roger from the engagement, Mr. Palmer, but he refused.'"

"I dare say he did, foolish, headstrong boy," she said, "but I will tell him this morning when he mentioned the subject to me, that unless he consented to be guided by my wishes I would rather my hand should be given to the County Hospital."

"And what did he say?" asked poor Hilda, eagerly.

"Oh, he talked a great deal of sentiment on the subject, said he considered himself bound to fulfil his engagement, talked grandly of working for his wife, and when I asked him to give up the engagement he bounced out of the room in a rage."

"Dear Roger!" murmured Hilda, tenderly.

"Foolish Roger, I say," interrupted the lady. "Why, what is he fit for? He has no profession, no means of earning a penny, and he would take a good gamekeeper's place, or enlist, sooner than give you up; but I think I know you better than to suppose you would drag him to your home to live in poverty."

Surely Hilda, who will never hold him to his promise? If you do, I will discard him from my heart, and under no circumstances will I have a penny of his money."

"But why? What have I done?" asked the unhappy girl.

"Nothing, Hilda," answered Mrs. Palmer, gravely. "You are the innocent victim of the sin of your parents. It is not your loss of fortune that I could overlook; but I will never consent to my nephew's marriage with a girl so named and disgraced as you are. Had the girl's death taken place one day later you would have been Roger's wife, and I could have taken you to the altar."

What utter nonsense you are talking, Hilda," exclaimed Roger, impatiently. "I am not a man who will ever give you back your promise? Never! Of that I can assure you. What does it matter to me whether your name is Deloraine or not? I will have you, as you are, just the same, and my name, darling, shall be yours as soon as you will take it."

"You forget your aunt, Roger," murmured Hilda, with a look of reproach. "What will Mr. Palmer say?"

"Oh, never mind my aunt," rejoined her lover. "She is a meddling old woman, besides she always loved you, Hilda."

But, in spite of his bold words, he felt an unequal as he remembered his aunt's look and tone when she spoke of Hilda, whose sweetness and beauty in Mrs. Palmer's eyes could not atone for her loss of fortune and the banishment from her father's house.

What need to repeat all the lover's foolish words? He had urged a speedy marriage, upon Hilda, and he urged to say that, despite her better judgment, she yielded to his impassioned pleading, drawing her to his bosom and kissing her, and as such cannot inherit a penny of his estate."

"My God!" broke from the white lips of the unhappy girl, and Roger rushing up to Wilmot, would have felled him to the ground had not Wentworth placed himself between them.

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disengaged. Believe me, truly yours, E. Palmer."

The note dropped from Hilda's hand and the tears she had hitherto repressed streamed from her eyes. "Poor papa!" she murmured.

"How cruel!" she exclaimed between her sobs, "how insulting! And only a week ago she called herself my warmest, truest friend! And now she calls me an unhappy girl, flinging herself upon her knees by the side of his hiding her face in her hands, and saying, 'You poor Hilda, away from all this cruelty! How can I live, despised and alone!'"

The next morning, punctually at the hour she had named, the door of Hilda's boudoir was opened by Perkins, who announced Mr. Palmer. Hilda rose from her seat and advanced to greet the old lady, whom she had not seen since the sad day of Mark Deloraine's funeral.

"You wanted to see me, Mrs. Palmer?" she faltered, as she wheeled an easy chair close to the blazing fire for her visitor.

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"Ann," said Roger reproachfully to his relative, who had sat in stony silence during the whole scene, as he raised Hilda in his arms, "come and help to restore my poor darling."

"Better ring for her maid, Roger," said the lady sternly; but Roger, looking defiantly at his aunt, lifted Hilda from the floor, and bore her in his strong arms to the room.

Mr. Wilmot turned to Nigel and said gravely:

"It is a blow for the poor girl, Mr. Wentworth, but you may depend upon it that I have only asserted the truth. I am surprised that Mr. Deloraine did not make a will."

"I did not say that he did not, only that I was not instructed by him on the subject," interrupted Nigel.

"Well, then," said Mr. Wilmot, "it is our duty to make a search at once. Of course, my client only wishes to obtain what is justly his right, and should not be found, I am instructed to offer your O'Connor the sum of £10,000 for his year for his support, and of course all her own personal property as at her own disposal."

Roger returning at this moment, the three gentlemen proceeded to search in every place, likely or unlikely, where the will might have been deposited, but all to no avail. They continued their quest until the afternoon water drenched them, and returned to the house, and after every drawer and desk had been thoroughly turned out, and still no sign of the will."

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been the gift of her lover, as well as wedding presents, and as she was about to leave, she placed the pretty little key upon a shelf in her wardrobe, and looked upon the top of the pile a brief moment.

"How cruel!" she exclaimed between her sobs, "how insulting! And only a week ago she called herself my warmest, truest friend! And now she calls me an unhappy girl, flinging herself upon her knees by the side of his hiding her face in her hands, and saying, 'You poor Hilda, away from all this cruelty! How can I live, despised and alone!'"

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The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

Avening has a beef ring.
Harrison has a new paper.
Bruce county owes only \$1,000.
Stratford has 30 lady bicyclists.
Dundee has a new paper.
Friday parties are popular in Sarnia.
Windsor is to have free postal delivery.
The carfare bill now rings at Kewille.
Port Hope has reduced the price of gas.

Two battalions will be created in Dundas.

Impetuous young boys play cards on Sunday.

Collingwood averages five weddings a week.

Mount Forest's rate of taxation is 22 mills.

Grey county has voted against a poor-house.

Last week a porcupine was killed in Barrie.

Southampton wants a Division Court building.

The new organ factory, Aylmer, is to be rebuilt.

Beaverton has had trees planted along its streets.

Work has commenced on the new hospital, Sarnia.

Taxes will be collected half-yearly at Port Hope.

Geulph has defeated a water extension by-law.

Some private residences are being built in Paris.

Brumford pays its taxes in excess of the amount due.

Sarnia will soon have a lawn tennis tournament.

Another new cigar factory is to be started in Sarnia.

Ontario makes about \$3,000,000 worth of cheese yearly.

In London the Bell Telephone Company is burying its wires.

There was a great Christadelphian picnic at Leam recently.

Cynes Elzel, brewer, Strathroy, left an estate worth \$25,000.

Woodstock's park is used as a pasture by its roving cows.

At Pelee Point 5,000 acres of marsh land have been reclaimed.

Sarnia's front street will be paved with brick this summer.

Excursion travel so far this season is the heaviest known for years.

A man in Windsor is in jail two months for stealing his "frog" legs.

The G.T.R. docks at Point Edward are in a dilapidated condition.

A \$100,000 company is talking of building a dry dock at Windsor.

Dominion Day is not a national holiday in the schools of Nova Scotia.

Summer weather is in full and glorious swing at the Thousand Islands.

The G.T.R. staff at Point Edward is reduced on account of loss of traffic.

The Kingston election petition trials will take place September 16th.

A dog in Newmarket is an adept in pulling bicycles from their wheels.

In one week Adam Waring, of Orillia, lost three children by diphtheria.

The first burial of a Chinaman in Geulph took place there last week.

The United States consulate at Brantford was formally opened last week.

Fort Erie's population is 1,558, a decrease of eight from that of last year.

E. C. Horning, G.T.R. ticket agent at Geulph, has been removed to London.

Petrolia wants the bonus to the suburban railway from Sarnia to London.

At Windsor \$41,000 was offered for the Crawford Hotel, but was not accepted.

The largest bank born in Biddulph, Middlesex County, has been just raised.

A Vapor Burner Company, with \$30,000 capital, has been organized in Paris.

An old corduroy road has been unearthed at London, five feet below the surface.

Miss Mary Ryan, of Sarnia, graduated in arts at Ann Arbor University, Michigan.

Reports from grape districts are favorable.

The recent hurricane has caused great damage on both sides of the St. Clair river.

J. G. Wallace has been appointed deputy judge in the absence of Judge Finkle of Oxford.

Erithon village has a man 6 feet 4 inches tall, 26 years old, who is entirely bald.

A Brockville upriver says he will sue anybody who gives him intoxicating drink.

Of a thousand appointments by the Methodist Conference, only two were protested.

A Quebec farmer ham-strung a flock of sheep to prevent them from jumping fences.

Several members of the Flying Roll colony of Detroit are seeking converts in Sarnia.

It is said that Lord Aberdeen will lay the corner stone of the new post-office at Arnprior.

The Kingston Kennel Club will have a bond show in connection with the Midland Fair.

There are seventeen applicants for the vacant county treasurer's position in Winthrop.

Ward, who died recently in England, was at one time a councillor in London, Ont.

Kennedy, the horse thief, got from the Toronto magistrate three years in the penitentiary.

A large pilgrimage to St. Anne du Bonport will go from Ottawa and Pontiac counties on the 30th.

A gang of pickpockets and thieves are travelling with Barron and Bailey's circus. Look out for them!

Because who was scolded, little Amy Baxter, of Parkhill, ran away from home, but was caught at Petrolia.

At Brantford the Bradley-Garrett Publishing Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$75,000.

A falling tree in the Arnprior cemetery has crushed the monument of Daniel MacLachlin, founder of the place.

The Hamilton fuel inspector recently declined to receive a thousand tons of coal because it was made to the bargain.

Old river men have a superstition that this being the seventh year the St. Lawrence is low, it will rise next year.

There's an immense crop of millers this season.

Manitoba has legislated against Sunday street cars.

Hay this season is the lightest crop in twenty years.

Manitoba wheat crop reports continue encouraging.

Chickens thieves are getting in their work at Welland.

Floods did serious damage in North Simcoe a week ago.

About 15,000 pounds of wool have been sold in Mitchell this week.

A lady baseball club from New York will play in Canada this summer.

Last month 2,015 cars of live stock passed through St. Thomas.

Arthur Durlington, Vancouver East, recently tried to commit suicide.

A large pilgrimage left Montreal on Saturday for Lourdes, France on board the Lorraine.

Kingston's National council of Women is waging war against chewing gum and cigarette pictures.

The foreign trade for June shows a decrease of \$601,000 over June last year, and in exports \$2,658,000.

Three workmen were seriously injured at Geulph yesterday by the falling of the masonry iron and steel company's new building.

Goosy, the young Indian who turned Queen's evidence in the Heslop murder case three years ago, is a private in the 37th.

Final returns of the section election for the selection of the county seat of Nipissing give North Bay a majority of eight votes.

Thamesville people have been victimized by a number of counterfeit bills on the Commercial National Bank of Providence.

In the new Berlin park there is a tree with two trunks branching out four feet from the ground, one being an elm, the other an oak.

John Haynes and Charles Jenkins, the two men under arrest at Montreal for suspected incest, were refused bail on Saturday.

Japan appears to be experiencing more trouble in conquering the island of Formosa than she experienced in thrashing the whole Chinese empire.

The importation of asphalt increased from \$36,000 in 1895 to \$111,000 in 1896. The movement for good roads appears to be making progress in cities at all events.

Lieutenant-Governor Daly, of Nova Scotia, whose term of office expired on the first of this month, has been reappointed for a second term.

A monster pilgrimage of English-speaking Catholics from Eastern Ontario, St. Anne du Bonport has been arranged for July 30. Three thousand pilgrims are expected.

The dense fog prevailing on Lake Ontario Monday morning caused considerable inconvenience to the shipping, and at Toronto several vessels went ashore, but no damage was done.

A prisoner named Barque, undergoing a term in the Central prison, Toronto, for forgery, attempted to commit suicide Monday by cutting his throat with a cooper's knife. He will recover.

St. Adolph's Canon has entered an action for twenty-five thousand dollars damages against the Montreal Herald on the ground that he has been libelled by that journal in connection with recent political events.

On Saturday afternoon the bodies of the two Picot girls found in the cellar of a house on St. Vincent street were buried in the presence of Mrs. Pitzel and several officials.

The Canadian trade returns for the past twelve months are now complete, and they show that the decrease in Canadian imports and exports was not nearly as great as might be expected during the late depression.

The official contract disposing of 70,000 3 per cent. bonds to Heldelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., of New York, was signed on Saturday in Toronto, Mr. Ickelheimer representing the firm. The sale is the best ever made by any city in Canada.

UNITED STATES.

Clarence Sedgewick, of New York, suicided in Paris Saturday.

James Vaughan, a telephone lineman, was killed by a live wire at Providence, R.I. Saturday.

A Philadelphia fireman fell off the hose cart and was killed while enroute to a fire Saturday.

Rain, wind and hail storms overlaid sections of Iowa did much damage to crops and property Thursday.

A rear-end collision at Peoria, Ill., Saturday, killed Martha Wright of Bureau, Ill., and injured a dozen others.

Those who have been paying \$100 and upwards for bicycles will be interested in the opinion of a New York industrial and mechanical expert that the wheels can be profitably realized at less than \$50, that as a matter of fact, it costs less than \$20 to make the very best of them now and that by this time they will be the common retail price for first-class wheels.

Like type-writers and sewing machines, bicycles have long been sold at inflated prices.

FOREIGN.

Spain is preparing to send very heavy reinforcements to her army in Cuba at an early date.

Fifteen thousand dollars has so far been subscribed for the territorial to Dr. W. G. Garce started by the Day Telegraph.

Prof. Rudolph Gneist, professor of jurisprudence in the University of Berlin, and university instructor to Emperor William, is dead.

The returns of the British elections up to three o'clock Monday gave the Conservatives a majority of one hundred and seventy-seven.

It is reported that a body of Macedonian insurgents have been dispersed by Turkish troops, and have taken refuge in the Macedonian mountains.

The Bulgarian Government has been making secret enquiries into the murder of ex-Freighter Stambouloff, and as a result it is believed the facts elicited show that the crime was an act of private vengeance.

Five short autobiographical poems by Robert Browning were sold recently in London for \$100, three long letters for \$70, and three short ones for \$100. At the same time seven letters of St. Walter Scott were sold for about \$27 50 a piece.

Leprosy is increasing in Ireland in an alarming manner, according to the Jesuit Missionary, Father F. Robinson. Last year 130 cases were reported, and the government, examining one-third of the island, found 141 lepers.

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

Offer a fine \$2.25 Dongola, Button, Common Sense Boot for only \$1.75.

See our Misses' and Children's Kangaroo Button School Boots. Can't be beaten.

Our line of Plow Boots, the best in the market. We save you money. We sew all rips free. We are out of Eggs.

FIRST CLASS TAILORING.

Nobby Suits, Pantings, Vestings, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock of up to date "Men's Furnishings," fully assorted. J. H. Mills, Cutter.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO. IMPORTERS, BELLEVILLE.

Boys' Three-Piece Suits.

For \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00, the Oak Hall, Belleville, have some extra bargains in large boys' suits, and pants. Wear is first consideration. When looking for boys' clothing, pretty patterns are all right, but don't look too much for fancy patterns in the low-priced lines. Now, we have the boys' suits that will wear, and you can depend that if you ever get a suit from us that don't give perfect satisfaction, you will get it made right with you.

The Queen has decided to go to the Isle of Wight, in opposition to her physicians, who recommended her Highland residence at Balmoral.

A British Parliamentary return has been issued giving \$2278 as the net sum received from Canada since 1877 as duties on reprints of copyrights.

The representatives of France, England and the United States at Pekin are demanding reparation for the ill-treatment of missionaries and the destruction of foreign property in the Province of Szechuan.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shiloh's Vitalizer" SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used. For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75cts. Sold by Parker's Drug Store.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

CURE THE BEST COUGH WITH SHILOH'S KIDNEY CURE
It is sold in a guarantee by all druggists. 12 cases Kidney Consumption and is the best Cough and Grip Cure. Sold by PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

OILCAKE.

At present prices of Mill Feed, Oilcake is the best value in the market. A practical dairyman of our county, operating a Creamery of his own, assures us that 1 ton of Oilcake is worth more as a milk producer than 3 tons of Bran. He knows whereof he speaks as we have sold him several tons this season.

Bran, Shorts, Cracked Grain always on hand. Special quotations in Car Lots.

J. C. HANLEY & CO., GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE - ONT.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

To 1st Jan. next, only 40c.

Prof. McRae, Michigan's musical wonder, represented Michigan at the World's Fair by playing a 1st and 2nd violin, bass viol, cornet and piano all at the same time. He offers \$500 for any other musician that can accomplish the same feat. He is now travelling through Ontario giving exhibitions and is puzzling all the musicians wherever he goes by keeping five leading instruments in his mind all at once.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath and Smothering Spells. One dose convinces. Sold by R. Parker.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE BELLEVILLE.

Great June Sale at the Glasgow Warehouse

Beginning on Saturday next we will offer special value in Carpets, Curtains, and General House Furnishings.

- Axminster Carpets, Wilton Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, All Wool Carpets, Union Carpets, Hemp Carpets, Wool Crumb Cloths, Velvet Rugs, Smyrna Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Cocoa Matting, China Matting, Oil Blinds, Poles and Brass Goods, Coin Spot Muslins, Fancy Serims, Lace Curtains, Chenille Curtains, etc.

All the above goods will be sold at a discount of Ten per cent. until 1st July. Anyone wanting anything in these lines should not miss this sale.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON, Successors to J. W. Dunnet. June 5, 1895.

Address a Post Card to C. B. SCANTLEBURY, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

THE WALL PAPER KING OF CANADA.

Then Write upon the other Side:

Dear Sir, Please send me samples of Wall Paper suitable for (mention Rooms) and not exceed (mention Price) per single roll. I enclose advertisement in (mention Paper). Yours truly,

YOU will receive by return mail samples of the most popular and best quality of wall paper and which we positively guarantee to be better, and lower in price than any other house in Canada. The samples will be large and in sets comprising Wall Paper, Ceiling Paper and Border, and will enable you to make a selection for an entire house as you like by simply writing the postal as above and we will at the first send you samples in pleasing order blank, a guide to the style or Economy in House Decoration, showing the different rooms, and directions for ordering, etc. In fact we entirely relieve you of the trouble and anxiety of Wall Paper shopping. We positively GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. Can we say more?

Our Mail Order Department reaches throughout the Dominion. We pay the express charges on all orders of a reasonable size. Full instructions with samples.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, 125 WALL PAPER FROM 5 CENTS TO \$10 PER ROLL.

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TO JANUARY 1st, 1896, 40c.

HARDWARE!

BINDER TWINE, Rock Bottom Prices.

PARIS GREEN, Guaranteed Pure.

HARVEST TOOLS, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SNATHS, CRADLES, etc.

MACHINE AND REAPER OIL.

Plenty of PINE and CEDAR SHINGLES on hand.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

WHYTE'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, CAMPBELLFORD.

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on

MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, GEARING, HANGERS, ETC.

Patterns not on hand made to order.

The celebrated WHYTE PLOW manufactured and Plow Points and Soles of any other kind in general use.

Creasing and Castings of all kinds.

Special attention given to Repairing.

ADAM GRAHAM.

STOP WEARING A TRUSS

By a new device recently patented in U.S. and Canada by CHAS. CLUTHE

ESTABLISHED 1871

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

WITH NO INCONVENIENCE WITHOUT A TRUSS

CHEAP BY MAIL. Your truss is so much more comfortable to you. A Post Card will do it.

CHAS. CLUTHE 134 KING ST. WEST TORONTO - CANADA

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For balance of 1895, for 40c.

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inval as healthy weather. —Frank

An attempt will be made to remove the powder on barges. If the magazine explodes it will do great damage here.

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SOME ONE BLUNDERED.

ADVENTURES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

How an Old Gunner Received Promotion and a Life Pension, Which He Well Deserved.

"Some one had blundered." It lay with the signal corps of one division or another. It was in South Africa. We were out in three divisions to establish a station in the hills, where there was no end of trouble among the natives. They were desperate and liable to an outbreak at any moment. Late one afternoon our signal corps came in with the report that the natives were throwing up a temporary fort, fifteen miles away, due east, that the natives were massing to the north and sharp fighting was expected, and that we were to move on for one day more, and then return and hold the new fortification. The major would have given me an escort, but he would have weakened him; and, as the going was my own affair, I decided to go alone. It was only fifteen miles.

The going was not so easy, but that I could easily keep my points by the stars, with an occasional peep at my compass. For the first night miles I might as well have been going through the woods at home. Then I was suddenly halted by the sharp yelp of a banty lion. He had leaped upon an antelope sleeping upon a mossy hollow just beyond. A moment later I should have been out there myself, and if the little fellow had waited he might have found me right in range. Instantly the two more pale yellow eyes of the lion, two more dark shadows bounded from the undergrowth, and two more antelopes were detained. I climbed the nearest tree and made myself at home, well up among its branches, looking down upon the open.

I was hardly there when the very air was split by a crashing roar. It shook the forest, and I gave a most cordial call to the branch above me. Evidently the whole old gentlemen, or some other old gentlemen, were supposed to help himself, and with a series of squeaking cries the young fellows decamped, giving him the field. The roar was the signal for the forest to wake up. I was echoed from right and left, and, thanking fortune for so favorable a retreat, I made up my mind to stay there till the hour before sunrise.

I was not tired enough to sleep well in a tree at the start, but at last I managed to overcome, and was roused, not by the roar of a lion, but by the rattle of a native war-drum. There was a low, hoarse, throaty sound of many feet. A dozen or more native warriors were already in the open space, preparing for breakfast. The drums were seen in the distance, and the main body followed close behind. Soon the open space was thronged with them. There were more than five hundred. They were dressed in skins, some of them well, some of them not so well. They were usually courteous. These natives were so still that in the tree I could not catch a single word, though the noise was there but a little more than fifty feet away.

I waited till they moved on I should be behind them—a position which might be decidedly disadvantageous. They were evidently impressed with the gravity of their mission, which, without doubt, was an attack upon the new fort; and, if I could get ahead of them, I might be the central of their coming. It would not only be a much more comfortable position, but would prove a good feeder for my cap. Their preparations for breakfast, I saw, were not so hasty as I had supposed.

As cautiously as ever a panther crept, I made my way to a large branch extending back into the jungle and crept out farther and farther till it began to bend. If it broke I was gone, but it did not. Then I left myself out hand over hand, till my feet were not much above a yard from the spongy ground. Then I dropped. The branch swung up again with a great noise, but I did not wait to see what effect it had. It was a question of life and death. I increased the distance without delay. I was now in the open, and I was now in the path and die of thirst, thoroughly worn out by a steady race of two hours and a half over the spongy, uneven ground, I came in sight of the new fort.

Strange how still that place was. There was not a challenge or a greeting as I climbed. I was too much exhausted to shout and rouse some one. I was too much exhausted to look for an entrance, and, climbing directly over the wall by the side of the main entrance, I was aided by a bronzed old English gunner who was sitting there sound asleep. He was the only mortal in sight.

"For mercy's sake, where are the rest of you?" I gasped, staring about in blank astonishment. He stood up, rubbed his eyes, looked down at me, and replied: "If you come from the left wing, sir, it's better than where the rest of you?"

He was as much bewildered as I. By some means we got our senses into shape for a moment, and then he told me to remain with the gun and told to expect the left at any moment, as they had been signalled the night before, that the central column would move on at daylight to a point where it was only a little confusion somewhere in the signal service. "Too much brevity and a double construction," it was pronounced upon the subject of my investigation. Immediate relief, however, was given by the old gunner and myself were there alone, with at least five hundred scarce warriors out on a march away from the camp, leaving ammunition left for us to guard.

"We might hide somewhere," I said as a feeler, to find out the temper of the old man.

"An' give him the gun," he exclaimed. There was no doubt about where he stood. He laid his rough hand affectionately upon the piece, and he added, "Hi! tell 'em, sir, he's a'ly terror. She's a'ly terror. It's his own on the gun, sir, 't'wain they come." "Well, give me a gallon of water and a bone to chew, and I'm happy to be here." Before I had half finished eating, we heard the rumble of the drums. The horizon was loaded to do with light and in. At about ten feet away, on either side, we collected a dozen loaded rifles each and took our positions there, after placing our hats

HEALTH.

Teething and Its Perils.

The period of dentition is nearly always one of anxiety to the parent. It certainly is not always without peril to the infant.

The age of infancy is characterized by many infirmities, at least, ten rapid for the constitution of the little one. The various organs are in a state of growth and development, a circumstance which in itself is sufficient reason for the peculiar susceptibility of infants to disease.

The intestinal canal, upon which nature relies chiefly at this period of active growth, becomes torpid, and the bowels are constipated. Under these circumstances the child becomes peevish and restless upon the slightest provocation, and the irritability of the body, in the least, ever so slight, decreases proportionately its ability to withstand external influences.

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We can do much toward relieving the child from the besetting danger of this period, however, by taking a hint from nature and maintaining a salutary looseness of the bowels, which will act as a waste-gate, protecting the nervous centres and the various important organs of the body from harm.

This, together with frequent washings of the mouth with cold water, is sufficient to ward off many of the serious illnesses which would otherwise come as a result of the general irritation excited by the process of teething.

We should never endeavor to hasten matters by inducing the gums. This is an expedient which should be resorted to by physicians only.

Cheese a Carrier of Disease.

Not only is cheese liable to be poisonous by the development of tyrotoxigen, but it may prove to be a carrier of disease germs.

Dr. Beebe, Assistant Chemist of the Board of Health in New York City, recently found the true bacillus of diphtheria in a lot of suspected cheese, and as the result of this discovery a large quantity of cheese was seized and destroyed.

It is said that there were several fatal cases of diphtheria in the family of a farmer who supplied much of the milk from which the cheese was made, and the germs conveyed by the milk from the infected house lived through the process of cheese-making, and communicated the disease to several who ate the cheese.

It has been known for a long time that milk was an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria, and therefore, of course, for the taking up of any infection and the spread of the same. No doubt many serious illnesses or diseases have been caused in this way, though traced supposedly to other sources.

The day is soon coming when no one will think of using milk without first pasteurizing or sterilizing it.

Dirt and Health.

The old saying that dirt is healthful no longer holds its grounds in the light of modern research. Not all dirt is actually disease producing, it is true; but all places where filth accumulates or where there is decaying matter of any kind are very likely to afford alibi and sustenance to any disease germ which may be floating about in the air. Here they multiply and are strong and lie in wait to attack the first unwary human being that comes along.

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For Sending Money by Mail.

Sending silver loose in a letter is not safe since it is liable to wear a hole through the edges of the envelopes, nor is it well to wrap up the silver in a bit of paper and so

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The pasteurizing process is not so simple as it is made out to be. I get on more intimate terms with him. I caress him, observe his motions, watch his eyes and the way he carries his tail. As a general rule the dog which is a good indication. At the close of the examination I bring away my pet and advance him to the rank of a pupil.

"The first act in training a dog consists in utilizing the instinct of the animal in fetching. When he knows how to fetch perfectly, we can then begin to teach him elementary exercises, such as walking on his hind legs, taking queer positions, and so on. These exercises should not be omitted, and that is to repeat always in a loud voice the command corresponding to the exercise. The dog must learn the meaning of the word, and can retain an almost indefinite number of words representing an action.

"The next advice is to feed learned dogs once a day only a full dish made from biscuits containing one-quarter of powdered meat. Biscuits are more easily trained than dogs. Their education should commence when they are about ten months old, after they get their final teeth.

"It is by the application of these principles that I have been able to bring out the dog which is without a rival in the entire world."

Unnecessary Trouble.

Hogan—Oh have a joke on Houghlignan. They was a fellow them into his place and took three drinks in rapid succession and then he said to Hogan, "I'm a'ly terror."

Hogan—Oh think the joke is on the man. Hogan—Oh think the joke is on the man. Hogan—Oh think the joke is on the man.

Inded! So she wishes to go where I go? No. She wants to go somewhere else.

ASTOUNDING DO SHOW.

A Troupe of Mongrels Set Paris Wild With Wonder—The Professor's Theories of Dogs and their Training.

All Paris is laughing now at an exhibition of trained dogs in the Champs Elysees which has attracted a vast throng of people since the first dog stepped from Noah's ark.

The feats which they perform are really extraordinary. The scene with which the show opens is described in the French papers as follows:

A little street is shown on the stage. The night is dark and the lamps are all lighted. A dog, of course, a canine feeling, meek as the wall, approaches one of the houses, and sets it off by throwing a match inside. In a moment or two the house is in flames. The audience hears the cry of alarm, while in the distance the horn of the firemen can also be heard.

The firemen, dogs, of course, in their regular uniforms, arrive with their engines and life-saving apparatus. They

